The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Legislative Proceedings.

A Bill to Retire Judges on One-Half Salary.

THE GROCERS' BILL IN THE HOUSE.

Explanation by a Senator on the Chinese Resolution.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, March 24, 1873.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. McCLURE: To retire Judges of the Supreme Court and previous Judges of the Common Pleas on one-half salary.

By Mr. DELAMATER: To divorce John and Susan McFadden; also to pay Bates, the historian, deficiencies in the appropriation.

South Pittsburgh School District.

Mr. HUMPHREYS called up and passed the act relating to the school district of South Pittsburgh.

Managers of Allegheny Work House.

Mr. GRAHAM called up the act to change the manner of electing managers of the Allegheny Work House. The bill was advocated by Messrs. Graham and Humphreys, and opposed by Mr. Rutan, and the bill was lost.

An Explanation.

Mr. MCKINLEY, rising to an explanation, said that his remarks on the Chinese resolution last week had been misreported in the Pittsburgh papers. He didn't say that "the Chinese were as good as the Irish;" that he couldn't have said so, as he didn't believe it then, and didn't believe it now, and never could believe it. He had never said it on the floor of the Senate or elsewhere.

HOUSE.

The Grocers' Bill.

The Grocers' bill, with an amendment by Mr. MAHON that the bill would only apply when the parties waived the exemption, was called up.

Mr. RAWSBY said that his motives were misrepresented. He (Ramsey) denounced the charge that he was prompted by any improper motives in the passage of the bill as false.

Acts Read.

Mr. SAMPLE read an act to change the time of electing the Board of Managers of the Cathedral at Pittsburgh.

Mr. NEWMYER: To build a town hall in Penn township.

Evening Session.—The House, expects to be in session until sometime in the morning, for the purpose of reaching the Minnequa county bill.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, March 24.—River twenty-seven feet, rising. Arrived.—James D. Parker, Memphis; tows with coal, namely—Condor, Evan Williams, C. F. Dravo, and Tom Farrow, Pittsburgh. Departed, with empty barges.—Keystone and Charles Brown, for Pittsburgh. The Sam Roberts, with barges, passed from Pomeroy to St. Louis.

[From Monday's Gazette.]

The Fearless, with 1,900 tons ore, and the Coal Hill, with 1,500 tons, were to leave St. Louis for Pittsburgh yesterday.

The Emperor left for Pittsburgh with a good cargo, expecting to return here in time to enter the Cincinnati and Marietta trade on Thursday of next week.

The Thos. W. Means passed up yesterday with twelve barges. She had 1,500 telegraph posts for some port up the river.

It is rumored that the Granite State is to be placed in the Huntington and Cincinnati trade, Capt. Kerr says there is no money in the Pittsburgh and Portland trade.

Dispatches were received here yesterday announcing the sinking of the Collier while at the bank at Henderson, Ky. She lies careened with two feet of water on her botler deck, outside. She is supposed to have taken water through an open seam or her out-rigger seams, after being loaded with coal.

The estate of George L. Kouns, one of the wealthiest steamboat owners in the South, is to be sold at Marshall's sale, under the bankrupt law, at New Orleans. The hull and owned the the 13 Eras that have been plying in Red River, the Grand Era, and other steamers, and owned the ferry privileges at Algiers.

Commodore W. J. Kountz, it is said, has an interest in the transportation contract on the Upper Missouri, and it is understood that four of his boats are to be employed in that trade, in connection with those owned by Evans, Coulson & Co. If the Julia No. 2 is sold, as reported, the Carrie Brooks may take her place in the Pittsburgh and Zanesville trade.

Fifteen barges have been loaded with ore and sent off for Pittsburgh from St. Louis in twelve days by Gray's iron line.

MEMPHIS, March 24.—Clear and pleasant. River rising slowly. Arrived—Kittie Hegler, Arkansas river. Departed—Dexter, Bee and barges. Esperanza, W. J. Lewis, and Belle Memphis, St. Louis; J. W. Kyle, Anoka, John F. Nie and Belfast, New Orleans. The Clarksville, recently sunk in the Arkansas river, has been raised.

EVANSVILLE, IND., March 24.—Rained all night and nearly all day; raining now; mercury 42 to 52. River rising six inches. Up—Bridgeport and barges. Sharp, S. M.; Fayette, 9 A. M.; Morning Star, 10; Quickstep, P. M. Down—Bowling Green, 10 P. M.; Mary Houston, 1 P. M.; Nick Longworth and Mary Ament, 2; Pat Rogers and Arkansas Bell. 6—all with good trips. Business fair.

ST. LOUIS, March 24.—Arrived—Bertram, Keokuk; Marble City, Vicksburg; Elliott, Memphis; Exchange, Pittsburgh; Rover, Ohio river. Departed—E. St. Johns, Peoria; Harvey Johnson, Keokuk; Gratiot, Quincy; City of Chester, Memphis; Clinton, Dubuque. River falling. Rain nearly all day.

LOUISVILLE, March 24.—River rising; 9 feet 8 inches in canal; 7 ft 8 inches in chute. Raining at intervals. Business mainly with the packets. Arrived—Henry Probasco, Memphis; Charmer, Evansville; Brilliant, Ironton. Departed.—Henry Probasco and Charmer, Cincinnati.

NASHVILLE, March 24.—River rising slowly; six feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather mild and cloudy. Arrived.—John Lumsden, Cairo; John S. Bransford, Upper Cumberland. Departed.—John Lumsden, Cairo; John S. Bransford, Upper Cumberland.

CAIRO, March 24.—Arrived—Shannon, Cincinnati, 5 P. M.; Messenger, St. Louis, 7; Belle Vernon, Memphis, 7. Departed—Continental, New Orleans, 1 P. M.; Shannon, New Orleans; Messenger, Pittsburgh, 7 P. M. River risen 3 inches. Showery all day; cloudy and warm.

NEW ORLEANS, March 24.—Arrived—C. B. Church, Cincinnati; E. P. Lee, Paducah; Great Republic and Commonwealth, St. Louis. Departed—City of Cairo, Louisville; Henry Ames, St. Louis. Clear and warm.

KENTUCKY.

Terrible Tragedy Near Bardstown —A Family Feud.

LOUISVILLE, March 24.—A terrible tragedy occurred near Bardstown last Saturday. G. W. Holtshauser, one of the oldest and most esteemed citizens, was sitting in his office about half-past seven o'clock in the evening, with an unmarried son, D. W. Holtshauser, when a married son, J. Holtshauser, entered the door, and without speaking pulled out a navy revolver and shot his brother, the ball entering the left breast and lodging under the shoulder blade. The wounded young man rose from his chair, and as he did so received another shot, entering near the shoulder, when he fell forward, receiving a third shot in the crown of the head, the ball lodging under the right eye. The fratricide immediately left the premises and has not been heard from since. The cause of the murder is supposed to be a feud of several months' standing. All parties have been held in high esteem, and great excitement is caused in the community by the tragic affair. The father and mother of the young men are near seventy-five years of age and the grief of the venerable people is heartrending.

OBITUARY.

Lieut. Gov. M. H. Pettitt, of Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, March 24.—Lieutenant Governor M. H. Pettitt died at his residence in Kenosha, Wis., last night, after a brief but severe illness.

Hon. John A. Collier.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., March 24.—Hon. John A. Collier died at his residence in this city on Sunday, aged 85. He was a member of the Twenty-first Congress.

Right Rev. John Van Sanford.

NEW YORK, March 24.—A London special says Right Rev. John Van Sanford, Archdeacon of Coventry, is dead. The deceased was the author of "Vox Cardis" and other religious works, and in 1864 was appointed one of Her Majesty's Commissioners for revising the forms of clerical subscription.

Reward for an Escaped Convict.

AUBURN, N. Y., March 24.—A reward of $1,000 is offered by the sheriff of Cuyuga county, N. Y., for the capture and return of Eugene Albert Perry, who effected his escape from the jail of this county on the night of the 14th inst., by knocking down and killing the jailer. Perry is described as being about thirty years of age, five feet eight inches in height, light brown hair, and a light moustache, which has been colored. Perry has an India ink hand pricked on his left wrist and a star pricked between the thumb and forefinger of his left hand.

THE NASBY LETTERS.

Mr. Nasby Goes to Washington and from thence to North Easton, the Home of Oakes Ames.

His Account of the Banquet in Honor of Mr. Ames.

[From the Toledo Blade.]

NORTH EASTON, (which is in the State uv Massachusetts.) March 14, 1873.

The Credit Mobilier bizniss so excited me that I cood not stay in the quiet and classic shades uv the corners, while it wuz goin on. "Where the carrion is there will the buzzard be also." In the Credit Mobilier I smelt carrion—to whom I allood as to buzzard it is not necessary to specify. I went to Washington.

The state uv things at the Capital surprised me. I sposed that I shood find suthin thet I cood turn to account in assistin in kiverin up this swindle, the same ez I yoosed to do in the good old days uv Bookanan, but I wuz disappinted. The Republikin members reffoosed any concealment and insisted on committees and sich. When the plagus wuz ragin in London the dead carts wood draw up afore the houses and driver wood hoot, "bring out yer dead." When Credit Mobilier raged in Washington, the people yelled to Congress, "bring out yer dead." Hed it bin a Dimocratic Congress, we wood hev gone to the door and swore that we hed no dead, but not so with the present one. "Bring out yer dead!" shouted the people. "Here are the corpses!" sed Congress, cheerfully, and these wuz then laid out on coolin boards and ready to be sent home.

It wuz a most unprecedented proceedin. In the old times ef a Dimocrat devoted to Sunday Skools and temprance, hed bin innocently led by a plottin skeemer to accept stock in a Credit Mobilier the skeemer carrying the stock till the dividends shood pay for it, and so on,—and charges hed bin brot agin him, wat wood hev happened? He wood hev rit, and, plattin calmly to his Sunday Skools and temprance, wood hev indignantly asked of a life devoted to Sunday Skools and temprance wuz to be blasted on the mere assertion uv a plottin skeemer who hed not devoted his life to Sunday Skools and temprance? And the Democratic House wood hev voted him clear and hev expelled the accuser, and each member wood hev tripped gally to draw the dividends on the stock with he held.

I hed a curiosity to see how the constituents uv the great Ames wood receive him, and I hed an opportoonity to gratify that curiosity. Mr. Ames sejested to me that I shood go, and he slipped suthin into my hand. I fell into his trap the same ez the plaoid Colfax did, and sed I wood go.

"Ef my people insist on given me a reception," sed he, "see to it that it is spontaneous. I hev no conservatory with me may be worth your while to see—ef they want flowers to decorate the tables—but enuf. Speeches will be necessary, and we must hev em, but see that you select men who will do it spontaneously. We don't a hard money feller to make it uncomfortable for the honest free men in North Easton who shood refoose to cheer at the proper time, but— I will say no more. My family doctor makes a good speech, and the school teacher, and the lawyer. I believe that he hez hed an idea uv writin a poem in wich I am to be crowned with laurels, and the ages do homage to me, and possibly he mite hev it done to read at this reseptin,—but uv course it ain't for me to say. My factory will turn out strong, uv course. But go and visit North Easton."

I did so. Mr. Ames hez a factry at North Easton wich makes shovels. The physician doctors sick shovel makers, and insists on bringin into the world embryo shovel makers; the storekeeper sells goods to shovel makers; the teacher teaches young shovel makers; the skim maker and tailor labor for shovel makers, and the preacher preaches to shovel makers. Mr. Ames is the boss shovel maker—he is the sun uv this system. If he hed bustid in this Credit Mobilier, the factry wood hev bin closed, North Easton wood hev vanished into thin air, and a few years hence all that the curious traveler wood find wood be the last shovel maker,—a gray haired man, with the marks uv the bleer-arch, starin about in a wild, vacant way.

Mr. Ames owns this shovel factory in North Easton, and North Easton believes Mr. Ames to be honest. They reflect on him by reflectin the idea that he ever did anything wrong, or that he could do anything wrong. So the next day after my arrival, and after I had interviewed the leadin citizens, a public reepshun was tendered Mr. Ames. A spontaneous reepshun on the part uv the people uv wich Mr. Ames wuz kept in profound ignorance, and I was requested to direct it.

I sejested then that it be held in the skool house, (wich Mr. Ames built), and that the music be furnished by the North Easton band, (wich Mr. Ames equipped.) It wuz deemed necessary to give the proceedins a religious cast, and I requested the pastor uv the church wich Mr. Ames attends to ask the blessin. The family physician uv the great and good Mr. Ames wuz set down to preside and propose his health, and the great Dimocratic uv Arrangements wuz made up from the store keepers who do business in Mr. Ames' store. The clerks and book-keepers in Mr. Ames, factory were distributed along the tables at regler intervals to provide spontaneous applause at sich times ez I shood indicate.

Here trouble set in. The family physician hed relatives away from North Easton, and he didn't like to do it.

"Prepare your speech!" sed I peremptorily.

"Must I say," sed this wretched man, pale with anxiety, "must I say that Mr. Ames is an honest man, wich is the noblest work uv God, (wich I beleeve is in the noblest work, there is no use in it,) and likewise that he is gold wich hez passed through the crooscible, and come out purer and brighter. Heaven! must I? Is there no escape?"

"Must you? My friend, I shood say so. This spontaneous gatherin must take place. Ef you refoose do you know wat will happen to you? Another physician will prescribe the nimble cathartic pill, the regular quadruped, another's colonel will wrench the bowels uv North Easton and make bizness for the undertaker. By the way, of the undertaker hez an interest in your contingoonces here, he ought to do half the speech makin."

The frame uv mind uv this physician may be inferred from the act that he didn't see the sarcasm uv this remark. But it coodent hev bin expected.

"An honest man is the noblest work uv God, and gold from the crooceble," groaned he. "Is there other impromptu remarks that I must make?"

"None. These are the regulars and will answer. But don't be cast down my friend. It iz only for a minit, and after you hev done sich things a few times you won't notis it. Be uv good cheer."

The night came. The skool-house wuz bloomfooltil—the tables wuz ornamented with flowers; the Ames were grouped, the clergyman offered up his little prayer, and the catin wended. At its conclooshin the Doctor rose, and remarked that his friends and neighbors hed met that they mite extend to him the hand uv welcome—that they met ez friends and neighbors, to show him that they hed the most perfect confidence in his honesty and integrity, and that while wicked men hed endeavored to blast his fair name, North Easton hed allus looked upon him ez an honest man, wich wuz the noblest work uv God ("Hear! hear!" from the Superintendent uv the east shop, and three cheers proposed by the second book-keeper in the factory.) But ez there wuz others wish hed more flooency present, he wood close by proposing ex a sentiment, "Hon. Oakes Ames, like gold from the crooceble, he ex passed the fiery ordeal, and comes out purer and brighter than ever."

The Doctor sat down the most depressed man I ever saw. But he hed got in both quotashen, and his speech, ez he spoke it, didn't vary materially, from the slips wich hed been printed the day afore the banquet for the press.

Our guest replied, thanklin them for the spontaneous tributt, which wuz the more gratifyin to ez it wuz spontaneous and unsought. He wuz strong in the conscienssness uv rectitood. True, he hed sold stock to members ur Congress for less than it wuz worth, but wuz that bribery? He trust ed his vindleashen to his friends and neighbors.

Other speeches wuz made. The defamers uv the great and good man were denounced ez perjured villains, and the buildin uv all the public works uv the country from the Erie canal to date, were ascribed to his ability, by the enthusiastic agents uv the factry. So complimentary were these speeches that I, myself, got to feelin that in the articles uv Roman Integrity and truth and such, the late G. Washington wuz a thief beside Mr. Ames. One enthoosiastic man, the principal of Mr. Ames' skool, read a poem uv his own, in which he and Mr. Ames bein crowned with laurels and fucher ages doin homage to him, wich wuz an exceedin wrenched effort for a man on so small a salary. But he knows how to make his situation permanent.

At 11 P. M. this spontaneous reepshun wuz over. The servants uv the great and good Ames carefully gathered up the dishes and spoons and sich and took em back to the Ames mansion—the fragments wuz collected in large baskets for the great and good man's pigs and poultry—for this great man is thrifty, and wont waste nothin—he distributed the flowers among the ladies, and North Easton retired to its virchuous couch. The reepshun wuz a success, and it didn't cost the great Ames to exceed $500, incloodin my charges for arrangin it.

I think seriously of movin to North Easton. I kin make a better speech than the doctor—a better prayer than the minister, and kin sling a better poem than the skool master. But if I shood hev many sich occashens for sich services, I shood want better pay than any uv em git. I kin afford to risk that, however. The great and good Ames knows talent, and I know the great and good Ames. I shel pitch my tent in North Easton ef possible.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, (which wuz Postmaster.)

—An engine on the mail train north on the Chicago and Michigan Shore Railroad ran off the track on Monday two miles south of Bangor, killing engineer J. Raynolds, fireman D. McCartney, and Oscar Culver, a brakeman, who fell under the engine as it turned over in the ditch.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1873.

SENATE.

Resignation of Senator Caldwell.

The Vice President laid before the Senate the following letter:

Washington, March 24, 1873.—Hon. Henry Wilson, Vice President of the United States—Sir: I do hereby very respectfully notify you, and through you the Senate of the United States, that I have resigned and do resign my seat in that body as a Senator from the State of Kansas, and that I have forwarded by mail, postage prepaid, addressed to the chief executive officer of that State, at Topeka, Ks., a resignation in the following form, to wit:

"*United States Senate Chamber, March 24, 1873.*—His Excellency, the Governor of Kansas, Topeka, Kansas.—Sir: I hereby respectfully tender you my resignation as a Senator of the United States from the State of Kansas, to take effect immediately.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
"ALEXANDER CALDWELL."

I have also delivered in person to Hon. Thos. A. Osborne, Governor of Kansas, now in this city, a duplicate of the paper forwarded, whose acknowledgment of the receipt thereof is herewith enclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
[Signed] ALEXANDER CALDWELL.

"*Willard's Hotel, Washington, March 24, 1873.*—To Hon. A. Caldwell, Washington, D. C.—Sir: I hereby acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day resigning your seat in the Senate of the United States as a Senator from the State of Kansas.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
"THOMAS A. OSBORNE,
"Governor of Kansas."

Mr. WRIGHT inquired whether Mr. Morton proposed to take any further steps.

Mr. MORTON replied that it was not competent to expel a man not a Senator or declare a seat vacant, therefore he considered his duties as Chairman of the Committee on Elections at an end.

Mr. FENTON said he had a speech to make on the Caldwell case, but it would not be pertinent to do so.

Senator Clayton's Case.

Mr. WRIGHT moved that Clayton's case be taken up.

Mr. THURMAN said he had never found time to read the testimony.

Mr. CLAYTON remarked that it was due to himself and to the State which he represented, or misrepresented, that his case be now acted on. The Legislature was now in session, and he appealed to all Senators who wished to deal justly in all things to now proceed to the consideration of the subject.

After further discussion the Senate decided to take up the Clayton case—yeas 35, nays 14.

The resolution before the Senate was as follows:

Resolved, That the charges made and referred to a select committee of the last Congress affecting the official character and conduct of Powell Clayton are not sustained.

Mr. WRIGHT said that he, after consultation with other members of the committee, had come to the conclusion that the subject should go over to-day, as the Senate did not now seem prepared for its discussion, but would be to-morrow.

The report of the committee in the case was read. No further action was taken.

Congressional Record of the Executive Session.

Mr. ANTHONY submitted the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That there be printed and bound, with an index, to be prepared under the direction of the Committee on Printing, the Congressional Record for the present executive session of the Senate, ten copies for each Senator, the Vice President and Secretary of the Senate, five copies for each member of the House, two copies for each executive department, five copies each for the Libraries of Congress, of the Senate and of the House, and three hundred copies to be sold by the Congressional printer at the cost of the press work, paper and binding.

Protecting the Postal Service from Railway Monopolies.

Mr. WINDOM submitted the following, which was laid over:

Resolved, That the select committee on transportation routes to the seaboard be directed to inquire and report to the Senate, at its next session, as to the nature and extent of the obligations subsisting between railroad companies and the postal service of the country, and whether any, and what, additional legislation is necessary to guard the postal service against interruption or injury by hostile action of the part of one or all of said railroad companies.

Emancipation in Porto Rico.

Mr. MORTON offered the following resolution, which was read and ordered printed:

Resolved, That the Senate of the United States has received with joy the intelligence that the Republican Government of Spain has abolished slavery in the Island of Porto Rico and raised the colored people of that island from the condition of slaves to the rights and privileges of citizens of the Spanish Republic.

Resolved, That by this act the people of Spain have given a new assurance to the world that in establishing republican institutions they are actuated by a genuine love of liberty, and winners regard for the natural rights of all men, and that it will be accepted as an omen of power and perpetuity of the Spanish Republic.

The Senate went into executive session, and afterwards adjourned.

A Friend in Human Shape.

GEORGETOWN, DEL., March 24.—This morning while a daughter of John Leak, a respectable gentleman living near Kehoboth Station, was returning from the house of her uncle, she was accosted by a negro named Joseph Green, or Burton, who tore off her clothes and violated her person. After the assault Burton fled, and the girl, who is only fifteen years old, managed to reach her father's residence, where she made known the facts. Burton was surrounded in the woods and captured about two miles from the place where he committed the outrage, and the prisoner, in the custody of the officers, reached this place this evening, and was lodged in jail to await trial, in April. He is a hardened criminal, and makes light of his offense.

The War with the Modocs

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—Rev. E. S. Thomas, the newly appointed Modoc Peace Commissioner, has gone to Van Bremer's. Captain Jack sent a squaw to the Klamath Indians, asking them to join him. Jack said as soon as the grass grows, he will leave the Lava Bed, burn the ranches and kill the settlers. This movement creates fears of trouble. The Indians of the lower Klamath river are quite a formidable tribe. No new movement of the troops is reported beyond the arrival of recruits. Captain Carlot, of Oregon, has gone to Warm Springs to organize famous Indian scouts and volunteers against the Modocs.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The City of Paris arrived from Liverpool.

LONDON, March 24.—The steamship Cimbria, from Hamburg for New York, arrived at Havre, dismasted. The Hobsatra will replace the Cambria and take her passengers.

QUEENSTOWN, March 24.—The steamer Minnesota has arrived.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Bradlaugh and Wilkie Collins are coming to the United States.

—It was snowing heavily in the west yesterday, with the storm moving eastwardly.

—The Missouri Legislature has adjourned to the first Wednesday in January next.

—The local option tippling bill was vetoed by the Governor of Tennessee on Monday.

—The King of Portugal has sent a decoration of the order of St. James to President Thiers.

—Frederic W. Cooper, clerk in the Boston postoffice, has been arrested for stealing money out of letters.

—The British manufacturers of agricultural implements have resolved not to take part in the Vienna exhibition.

—In the New York Assembly, the Judiciary Committee has been instructed to report an amendment to the Constitution allowing taxpaying female citizens to vote.

—Frank Svoboda and Leo Charrot, two young Germans, while duck shooting on Peoria Lake, near St. Louis, on Sunday, were upset in their boat, and before assistance could reach them they were drowned.

—Henry Smith, nephew of the late Rev. Peter Cartwright, Sangamon county, Illinois, committed suicide last Friday by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. No cause is known for the act.

—At Monona, Iowa, on Saturday night, an Englishman named Blagbeen, shot and instantly killed Luman Ingalls, a young man who, under the influence of liquor, was trying to re-enter Blagbeen's saloon, from which he had been forcibly ejected.

—Treasurer Spinner received on Monday from Franklin, Pa., the charred remains of $100,000 United States notes and bonds, National bank notes, Pacific Railway bonds, etc., which Thomas J. Anderson, cashier of Lamberton's bank at Franklin, attempted to destroy by burning, a short time ago, after which he blew out his brains.

—David Welsh, proprietor of the Baltimore House at Connelsville, Pa., was stabbed on Monday morning while ejecting an unknown man from the hotel kitchen. The assailant was arrested by officer Miller, and is now in the Uniontown jail. Welsh is confined to bed, having been cut in five different places. His injuries are considered serious.

—A libel suit has been instituted against the Cleveland Leader Printing Company and one of its correspondents, S. W. Shankland, by Father T. A. Martin, a Catholic priest at Euclid, Ohio. The cause of the action is based upon assertions contained in a communication from Shankland published in the *Leader* that Father Martin told a widow that her deceased husband was in purgatory, but that for the sum of ten dollars he would pray him out, that the widow not having the money, Father Martin said he would wait a reasonable time provided it was secured by a responsible party. The damages are laid at $5,000.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

Retired Legal Tenders Reissued.

New Revenue Stamps

Biographical Sketch of an Oregon Senator.

Protest Against the Commutation of a Murderer's Sentence.

The Civil Service Rules to be Generally Extended.

The Movement to Collect Paymen of Greenbacks in Specie.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1873.

Hanging "Played Out."

The widow, mother and sister of J. H. Cunningham, murdered by Charles O'Brien last summer, appeared before the Attorney General to-day, and earnestly protested against the proposed commutation of the murderer to imprisonment until pardoned. The murder was entirely unprovoked and atrocious beyond description, but as the murderer is backed by Mrs General Sherman and General Butler, the entreaties of the murdered man's relatives will not be heeded for one instant. Hanging is indeed "played out" in Washington if the murderer has influential friends. O'Brien, with several other murderers, attempted to break jail last night.

The Currency Increased.

Secretary Richardson increased the currency to-day $528,000 by redeeming that amount of legal tenders retired by Secretary McCulloch.

Caldwell's Probable Successor.

Ex Senator Pomeroy's friends are sanguine that he will get the seat vacated to-day by the resignation of Senator Caldwell.

A Patent Extension Contest.

One of Chambers Bros. & Co's paper folding machines was received at the Patent Office yesterday, and it is the subject of a lively contest. The patentees, a Philadelphia firm, apply for an extension of the patent, issued to them on the fifth of April, 1859, and which expires on the fifth next month. The machine is used by all the principal book-binderies in the United States. The examiner has rendered a favorable opinion upon the application, from which the Messrs. R. Hoe & Co., of New York, by their counsel, appeal to the commissioner, before whom the case will be argued next Monday.

The Civil Service Rules to be Generally Extended.

The application of the rules of the Civil Service, although not general throughout the country, has been sufficiently tested as far as its practicability is concerned, as to warrant the Government in commencing official notification to all offices not now working under the Civil Service rules, to commence doing so immediately after such notification.

The next group to be officially notified that they must act under these rules is the Custom Houses, the principal one—that of New York—having satisfied the Government that Civil Service operations in it have proved beneficial to the public service.

Hon. John H. Mitchell of Oregon

was born in Washington county, Penn., June 22, 1824. He received a public school education and instructions by private tutors. He studied law and in 1857 was admitted to the bar of Pennsylvania.

In 1860 he went to California and in July of the same year to Portland, Oregon, where he has resided ever since, and engaged in the active practice of his profession as a lawyer.

In 1864 he was elected City Attorney of the city of Portland and served the full term, one year.

In June, 1862, he was elected to the State Senate for four years; the first two he served as chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and the last two as President of the Senate.

In 1866 he was a prominent Republican candidate for the U. S. Senate, but was defeated by one vote only.

In 1867 he was chosen Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the Medical Department of Wilmouth University at Salem, Oregon, in which capacity he served four years, when he resigned on account of the press of his professional business.

In 1865 he was commissioned by the Governor of Oregon, Lieutenant Colonel of the Oregon Militia, for the past two years he has been acting as attorney for the Oregon & California Railroad Company, at a salary of $10,000 per year in gold. He was a Republican candidate for the U. S. Senate before the Oregon Legislature to-day September 24th. The Legislature was composed of forty-three Republicans and twenty-eight Democrats. He received the caucus nomination on the first ballot, receiving twenty-eight votes out of the thirty-five that went into caucus, eight Republicans refusing to go into caucus, and sought to form a coalition with the Democrats. The caucus nomination was made unanimous by the thirty-five who went into caucus (one less than enough to elect), and on the next day, September 28, 1872, he was elected, receiving forty-one Republican votes; fourteen Democrats voted for his competitor, Mr. Corbett, two Republicans voted blank, and the remaining Democrats were scattering.

A Quaker Advertising Dodge.

A Philadelphian writes to the Postoffice Department, proposing to pay the postage on all unstamped mail matter, if the department will allow him to place upon the letters, &c., thus stamped, his business card. The department is of opinion there can be no objection to his paying for the stamps required in forwarding his letters to the mail, but there is no reason why he should be permitted to do his advertising in that way.

The Movement to Collect Payment of Greenbacks in Specie.

The rumor was current among Treasury officials and in other quarters on Saturday, that the efforts of Wallace P. Groom to compel the Government to redeem its greenbacks, series of 1863, in specie, was a movement gotten up to hinder and embarass the syndicate in its operations. The case once being before the Courts, it is alleged subscriptions to the loan would diminish until the matter was settled.

Secretary Richardson, however, stated to your correspondent on Saturday that Groom's only object was to obtain notoriety.

Threatened Resignations Not Forthcoming.

While the present Chief Clerk of the Treasury, Mr. Sheffield, was an aspirant for the Assistant Secretaryship, several of the prominent clerks when his chances grew dim, threatened to tender their resignations unless Mr. Saville was appointed. Since his failure not one of them has resigned.

A Law to Build a Jail Without Money.

General Coburn, in drawing up his bill for the establishment of a military prison, which passed last Congress, left out the most essential part of it—that of providing for an appropriation to carry it out. The bill, therefore, is of no practical effect.

General Mosby.

The rebel General Mosby, of guerrilla notoriety, called to pay his respects to the Attorney General on Saturday. He stated that he still held to his determination not to accept office under President Grant where it could be said that it was tendered as a reward for party service.

Treasury Department Appointments all Made.

The last appointment under the Treasury Department, requiring confirmation by the Senate, was forwarded to that body on Monday last.

Patent Extension.

Mr. Henry R. Robbins' patent on the stove known as the "Baltimore Heater" was extended yesterday after a hot contest. The patent covers one or two features used in all the Latrobe stoves.

New Revenue Stamps.

Under the new law, the Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing has just completed designs on which to print special Internal Revenue tax stamps. The distinguishing feature of that for dealers in malt liquors is a neat engraving of the capitol building, and that for manufacturers of cigars and tobacco, the Goddess of Liberty, seated at the end of a hogshead of tobacco, with her arm embracing a cigar box, and in the background appears the sun-burst.

DIAMOND.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1873.

Treasury Regulation to be Enforced.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued and directed a rigid enforcement of the regulation which requires the Treasurer, all Assistant treasurers and depositaries of the United States to refuse payment of all official checks of United States disbursing officers if presented more than four months after their issue, and all Treasury drafts and disbursing officers' checks presented more than three years after their issue. All checks payment on which has thus been refused will have to be forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury, the former for examination and verification with the drawer's accounts, and the latter for a statement of new accounts.

Weather Probabilities.

The storm centre in the Ohio valley will move northeastward over Ohio, with increasing northeast winds and snow during Monday night from the Middle States westward over the lake region to the Rocky mountains; for Tuesday in the gulf States, continued southwest and westerly winds, followed in the western gulf States by northerly winds and falling temperature on Tuesday afternoon; for the south Atlantic States, southeasterly winds, veering to southwest with rain; a storm centre continues developing in the Middle Atlantic coast, and northeast winds, with threatening weather and rain or snow, prevail over the Middle States and lower lakes, with low temperature, but somewhat higher than on Monday; rising barometer and clear weather prevail very generally in New England on Tuesday morning, followed by falling barometer, northwest winds and cloudy weather on Tuesday night. Cautionary signals continue at the stations on the Gulf and Atlantic coasts.

Nominations Confirmed.

The Senate in executive session confirmed the following nominations: A. H. Barnes, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Dakota Territory; Isadore Ettinger, Appraiser of Merchandise at Evansville, Indiana; Edwin A. Howard, Indian Agent for the Whetstone agency, Dakota; Jesse W. Griest, agent for the Indians of the Otae agency, Nebraska; Jason B. Brown of Indiana, Secretary of Wyoming. Postmasters, Theo. S. Case, Kansas City, Mo.; Thos. R. Mawry, Macomb, Ill.; Chas. Bangs, Hillsboro, Ill.; Chas. O. Myers, Kendallville, Ind.; and James Newby, Cambridge, Ind.

Nominations by the President.

The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate: E. D. Nicholls, Receiver of Public Moneys at Independence, Ky., and A. H. Barnes, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Dakota.

Colonel Casey's Appointment Again Confirmed.

The Senate to-day, at the instance of Senator West, reconsidered the vote confirming Colonel Casey as Collector of New Orleans, but after debate the nomination was again confirmed.

Internal Revenue Collectors Appointed.

The President has appointed the following Assessors to be Collectors of Internal Revenue: Frank White, Seventh District of Indiana, and James R. Hinton, Wisconsin Territory.

Visitors to West Point.

Vice President Wilson this morning appointed Senators Sherman and Stevenson as members of the Board of Visitors to West Point.

Legal Tenders Outstanding.

The outstanding legal tender notes to-day were $355,866,997.

FOREIGN.

The Porto Rico Emancipation—Foreign Political Agitators in Madrid—Insubordination in the Spanish Army—The Geneva Award in the British House of Commons.

SPAIN.

The Porto Rico Emancipation

MADRID, March 24.—The bill abolishing slavery in Porto Rico provides that the abolition shall follow immediately upon the promulgation of its passage. The emancipated slaves will, however, be obliged to serve three years with their present masters or other residents on the island, and will enjoy the political rights of Spanish citizens after the years have elapsed. The indemnity to be paid to the slave owners is to be charged exclusively to the account of the Porto Rico budget.

Soon after the adoption of the abolition bill the dissolution of the Cortes was unanimously voted, and the House broke up amidst great excitement in the building. On the streets there was no disorder, and the city is completely tranquil.

Foreign Political Agitators

MADRID, March 24.—The *Imparcial* says a number of foreigners arrived here with the view of agitating the overthrow of the municipality of Madrid and establishing a commune in its place.

Insubordination in the Army.

MADRID, March 24.—The attempted demonstrations on Saturday and Sunday were failures, and the city to-day is tranquil. Insubordination has made its appearance among the troops in Tarragona, and the Carlists are increasing in numbers in that province.

The *Epoca* says Senor Figueras has returned from Barcelona, discouraged. He fears that discipline cannot be restored in the army there.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Geneva Award.

LONDON, March 24.—In the House of Commons to-day Gladstone, in reply to an inquiry by Vernon Harcourt, stated that the Government did not intend to take any action with reference to the finances of the present year, to propose a vote of supply for the sum awarded at Geneva, as the financial year would end on the 31st of the present month.

☞Advertisements on this page under the several heads of "Wanted," "For Sale," "To Let," &c., will be inserted at transient rates of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than FIFTY CENTS

WANTS.

WANTED—A FARMER—A YOUNG married man, with a small family who understands Gardening and can come well recommended. Inquire at the Pittsburgh Seed Store, No. 140 Federal street, Allegheny, until Saturday, March 29th, 1873. mh25:3

WANTED—10 PUDDLERS IMMEdiately—Out of the city, also helpers, farmers, also farm and garden hands, carriage drivers, several girls for general housework, cooking and light work; want housekeeping, sewing, operating in stores or families, waiters and maids in families, also scrubbers, dishwashers girls in hotels, restaurants, chambermaids and boarding house help; want laundry work at low wages in the city. Apply at EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 91 Sixth street, first door from Suspension Bridge Pittsburgh. fee6

TO LET.

TO LET—HOUSE ON ESPLANADE street, Allegheny, near Park. Inquire of JOHN KENS, No. 6 Eighth street, Pittsburgh. mh22:3

TO LET—DWELLING HOUSE WITH EIGHT ROOMS, on Observatory Hill, Allegheny. Address J. P. LANGLEY, Observatory.

TO LET—WAREHOUSE—THAT ELIbis business warehouse, No. 211 Liberty street, at present occupied by G. A. Graff. Enquire of E. H. Ewing, at office of Cash Ins. Co., No. 23 Fifth street. fe14:6p

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE OLDEST TEA, GROcery and Liquor Store in the city. On account of impending health, the proprietor offers for sale the good will, stock and fixtures of the best business stand in Pittsburgh. For particulars apply at No. 12 DIAMOND. mh25:3

FOR SALE — A COMFORTABLE Dwelling House of hall and 5 rooms, pl asantly situated on High street, Mt. Washington, large lot of ground, and all the modern conveniences; only 3 minutes' walk from the Incline.

S. CUTHBERT, 209 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW 12x24 INCH ENGINE complete, one $120 inch and one $112 inch second hand Boilers, all in good order. R. E. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street. mh8

FOR SALE—2 6009 ENGINES AND 2 doubled fined Boilers, with everything complete.

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

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KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

FOR 1873.

DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum $10 00
" for six months 5 00
" for three months 2 50
" for one month 1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier 15
All remittances should be made by express or in Money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single subscribers $1 50
Clubs of five 1 25
Clubs of ten 1 15
A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also, Nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 95¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 48f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 115¼.

WE HEAR it said that a considerable number of members of Congress-elect were in Washington when the increase of salary bill was pending, and that some of them were from this vicinity. Can it be so? Worst of all, they lobbied for the bill.

THE LATEST phase of the Modoc troubles represents them as temporizing, waiting for the snows to melt, so they may escape in small bands, to the mountains. They show a decided repugnance to being removed, they know not where,—to new homes.

THE Solicitor of the Treasury at Washington is preparing the necessary papers for the prosecution of a large number of suits by the Government against violators of the Customs laws, during the April term of the United States District Court of New York.

THE new Internal Revenue law regulating the collection of taxes, providing for the removal of Assessors and furnishing manufacturers with stamps direct, will go into operation as soon as the stamps are printed. The appointments of Collectors have all been completed.

THE Tennessee Legislature has just passed a stringent law in regard to drinking houses. It has the local option feature of the law in this State—forbidding the sale of liquors in any city or county unless a majority of the qualified voters of such district vote in favor of authorizing such sales by license.

IT IS SAID that the Southern delegation who were urging the President to have the South represented in his Cabinet, are satisfied with the appointment of ex-Senator Sawyer as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, believing that is the best they can get, now that the President appears determined not to make any changes in his Cabinet.

THE British and American Mixed Claims Commission are in session every day in Washington, and although some few claims are rejected, the majority are acted upon favorably. It will probably be necessary to hold a Summer session, as it is thought all the claims before it cannot be acted upon before the first of October, the time fixed by law for the expiration of the powers of the Commission.

SENATOR CALDWELL has succumbed to the pressure of the investigation into the alleged corruption used to achieve his election to the United States Senate from Kansas, and has sent his resignation to the Governor, to take effect immediately. The investigation into the case has therefore closed, the chairman of the Committee on Elections holding that it is not competent to expel a man not a Senator, or declare his seat vacant.

IT seems entirely probable that the principal in the great forgeries on the Bank of England is secured, and will be taken to England for trial, Inspector Webb having arrived with extradition papers. The swindler proves to have been in the same line before, he having unsuccessfully attempted to defraud Jay Cooke & Co., several years since. He will probably receive such a dose of English justice, should the charges pending be proven, as will effectually settle all proclivities in the swindling direction for years to come.

THE New Jersey Legislature has finally enacted the General Railroad law, the bill having been so amended in the Senate as to meet the views of all parties. It is supposed that this will permit the building of the Air Line road, as the Senate Committee, to which the bill was referred, was favorable to the new road. But the fact that it received a unanimous vote in the Senate, points to a possible combination wherein the Pennsylvania railroad may yet obtain the upper hand. The combinations in railroads and politics are something wonderful.

SATURDAY'S *Daily Graphic* contains a series of seven pictures illustrative of the closing events of the execution of Foster in New York. They embrace a portrait of the condemned man, a sketch of the car hook tragedy, the last parting of Foster and his wife, the clergyman ministering to his charge before the final hour, the bound and bowed felon emerging from his cell on his march to the gallows, and the warning figure of a murderer swinging between earth and sky, dead and dishonored. The illustrations in the *Graphic*, as a whole, are improving vastly and the print is unexceptional.

THE PROPOSAL to establish an Insurance Department at Harrisburg has already been favorably referred to in these columns. We are pleased to notice that the bill will probably become a law. It will lead to a careful supervision of all companies doing business in this State, and will serve to protect the people against wrong. In other States great advantages have been derived from such a department, and it is but proper that we should watch over the interests of the people, so far as this department of business is concerned, in a State having so much wealth and population as is here. We earnestly hope the bill will become a law, and that a perfectly competent person may be appointed to preside over the new department.

AS IS USUALLY the case, the recent executions for murder have started into fresh life the question of the abolition of capital punishment, and it will probably go the dreary round again. New York ought to have illustrated the various phases of this question sufficiently by this time, for it to be dismissed. For a long time hanging for murder was practically "played out," in New York,—as one of her murderers, forcibly, but not very elegantly, expressed it—and the increase of crime was fearful. For awhile past, it has been believed that the death penalty would be rigidly enforced, and there has been a decrease in the number of murders. To our mind the relation between cause and effect is very plainly marked in these cases, and the argument to be derived is strongly in favor of capital punishment.

JOHN SMITH lives in Ohio. Being a member of the Legislature, and realizing that this is the era of sumptuary legislation, he has concluded that there are enough John Smiths in Ohio, and so has introduced a bill in the Legislature forbidding all persons who sport the name of Smith, and who may hereafter have son born unto them, to name any one of them John. As a variety in legislation, we are half disposed to commend this proposed law. It is evident that this John Smith takes a pride in his name. He does not substitute the initial "J." for honest John, nor elaborate simple Smith into stately Smythe. Rather he proposes to elevate the dignity of the name by limiting its frequent and regular use. True, his bill may be presumed to infringe the freedom of such American citizens as may indulge the name of Smith, but as special legislation is designed to benefit the person projecting it, and as *John* Smith has developed the idea of limiting the number of John Smiths by law, certainly he ought to be privileged in this case. We are not entirely certain that the idea is not sufficiently original to be patented. Think of a patent on the name of John Smith!

THE Government is earnestly pressing the New York Central Railroad Company for certain taxes, claimed several years since. Some years ago, this Company declared what is called a scrip dividend of some eighty per cent. on its capital stock. The Government claimed taxes on it, but the Company resisted, urging that it was really an increase of capital stock, and not a dividend, in the usual sense of that term. It was really, we judge, what is termed a "watering" of the stock. That is, the earnings of the railroad were sufficient to pay more than a legal dividend. Hence, in order to provide against the law, a scrip dividend was issued. This scrip now draws a dividend, the same as the regular stock of the Company. Technically, however, it is a dividend, and on it the Government claimed taxes. The case has been argued, again and again, and now the Government is selling locomotives, station houses, depots, and the like. It looks like a slow process, but will bring the money—about half a million of dollars—in time.

THE SPANISH REPUBLIC.

In estimating the work of the Spanish Republic, whether its life be long or short, it must be credited with having decreed the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico. The monarchial governments of Isabella and Amadeus were content to dally with this question, but declined to take positive action, or to do anything finally. The young republic is struggling for an existence, and it is not entirely clear whether it will stand or fall; but it determines to be consistent with itself. Professing liberty, it imparts freedom, and the slaves, in one of the most important colonies of Spain, are declared to be free. By this action about thirty thousand slaves are freed and invested with all the rights and privileges of citizens of Spain. The vote conferring these privileges was unanimous and enthusiastic. There is so much of candor and wisdom in every move made by the new government in Spain that we cannot forbear the opinion, that despite the tacit unfriendliness of the great continental powers, and the active hostility of the Carlist pretender, the republic is destined to stand. If it can bear up against opposing influences, till its various elements of policy are fully developed, we are persuaded it will gain the adherence and affection of the Spanish people. It ought to cost greatly less than the monarchy, thereby relieving the overburdened people of Spain of a measure of taxation. It cannot strike against the prejudices of the people, as it is under the control of Spaniards, and is a national movement in all respects. The weakness of the Amadeus Government centered in the fact that he being an Italian, was an offence to Spanish pride. The Republic is officered by Spaniards, and aims to represent the loftiest traits of Spanish loyalty and aspiration. Heretofore, the people have been oppressed with taxes, burdened with officials who commanded neither respect nor affection, and were not protected against rapacious bandits nor allowed arms to defend themselves. Now they have a better class of officials, and are armed, while their desire for liberty is gratified. With all this, and the development of a consistent policy, as shown in the Porto Rico liberation, the Republic ought to be a success.

OUR HARRISBURG DELEGATION.

We have not hesitated to criticise our members in the Legislature, when there seemed to be occasion for it, and we are equally ready to defend them, where they are in the right, but surrounded with difficulties which impair their freedom of action. Naturally a member desires to oblige his constituents, and will often go, as we have reason to know, to the farthest possible limit to do so. We are recently informed, however, that this fact is often abused,—perhaps ignorantly,—by constituents who have bills which infract some of the rules of legislation, and yet who earnestly and sometimes threateningly insist on their passage. This places a member in a disagreeable position. He knows that there are certain forms of special legislation that cannot be availed of this winter. Governor Hartranft has shut down so imperatively, that it is simply useless for the Legislature to pass such bills. This has not been the case heretofore. Hence, while bills sent are offered, and even read in place, no Senator or member with any self respect is willing to urge the passage of a bill it would be sheer folly to pass. Many have taken the position that while they will treat bills with respect, they will not stultify themselves in attempting to do what cannot be done. The people should feel that it is exceedingly unfair to urge their members in this particular when it can do no possible good, and only serves to embarrass and perplex. It may be fairly said of the Allegheny county delegation, both in the Senate and House, that they earnestly desire to gratify their constituents so far as they possibly can, and that they are active and attentive to all their duties. Some of them have had long experience in legislation, and may be trusted as knowing what can be done for their constituents and what can not be done. When they have done their duty, in introducing a bill, it is simply unfair that they should be crowded toward what they cannot accomplish, by urgent personal appeal, or strong, urgent letters. We wish to remind those interested that certain kinds of special legislation cannot be obtained this session, and there is no use in seeking it. If the members can be driven to have it pass, the Governor will veto. Then why harass your members, when no good can come of it?

THE STATE APPROPRIATIONS.

ALLEGHENY, March 22, 1873.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

The friends of the Western University—over 2,000 of whom lately petitioned the Legislature for an appropriation for that institution—the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, the Twelfth ward Hospital, the Sheltering Arms, in Pittsburgh, and the Homeopathic Hospital—will expect to hear from the Chairman of the Senate Committe on Finance—the Honorable James L. Graham—and learn the reason why Allegheny County has been so palpably snubbed by his committee and the Senate.

Whilst these bodies favored and passed appropriations of several hundred thousand dollars for the institutions of Philadelphia, they cannot find it in the line of their duty, to give the required aid to the more philanthropic and meritorious institutions of our own county. Why is this? Will our Senator explain?

The tax-payers of this city desire to know the reason why Allegheny county's institutions have in some instances been slightingly and stingily provided for, in others been cut off from State aid wholly, while those of no greater merit in Philadelphia have been cared for with prodigal liberality. Can our Senator, the Chairman of the Finance Committee, tell us? Has he done his whole duty in this matter of appropriations, or has he permitted the blandishments of his metropolitan, and therefore politically powerful friends, to overcome his judgment, disappoint his friends, and set the seal of unworthiness on nearly all the educational, medical and charitable institutions of this county, so dear to the hearts of his past supporters?

We hope our Senator can give, publicly, good reasons for the disappointments he has caused many of his early and steadfast friends in this matter. We hope he has been guided by reason and not *prejudice* in every case, and that he will inform his constituents, who have a right to know, why our institutions were permitted to be so shabbily treated by the committee, of which he is chairman, and through it by the Senate.

All hope is not yet lost; and we call upon the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee—who will doubtless be one of the Conference Committee on the Appropriation bill—to make the stand for our home institutions, which he was expected to make in his committee, and afterwards in the Senate, to the end that justice shall be done them, and the voracious demands of Philadelphia be in a measure checked.

ALLEGHENY.

PARTIAL LEGISLATION.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

I see by your report of the Legislative proceedings on Saturday that the Senate has retained in the Appropriation bill $100,000 each for the two Philadelphia Universities, and left the Western University out in the cold. Is this not wickedly partial? Philadelphia to get what she asks for her House of Refuge, Penitentiary, two Universities, and a half or whole million for Centennial Commission, while for the West, the Hospital, Sheltering Arms and University are thrown out entirely, as the matter now stands, and the amount asked for the State Reform School, and absolutely necessary to enable it to occupy its new site, is reduced $20,000. All that is granted to the West seems to come grudgingly, while Philadelphia's demands, for whatever purpose and however extravagant, are all voted. I hope it is not too late for the Committees of Conference of the two Houses to correct this gross disparity, and insist that if aid is given to the educational institutions of Philadelphia, the University of Pittsburgh, which needs it more, shall also share in the State bounty. She has asked for it only as a participant of any funds to be given for high educational purposes. She is willing to abide the fate of others and to struggle onward and upward, all the more rapidly and vigorously *with* State aid, but none the less earnestly and persistently *without* it, if none be granted.

I sincerely hope the unfairness of the treatment of our University will be seen to, and corrected in the Conference Committees, to which the subject has been referred. EQUITY.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

EGGS are firm; and hens positively stubborn. If they don't "shell out" soon, a sore neck may be the penalty.

A JEFFERSON county farmer reports that there are thousands of lively grasshoppers on his place, and he wants to know where they come from, and what they are doing there at this season.

MODERN medical science has discovered that little children, even infants, suffer more than has been supposed from rheumatism, and now a New York physician declares that they frequently die of apoplexy.

THE Philadelphia *Press* thinks Iron City would be the most appropriate name for consolidated Pittsburgh and Allegheny. The name is not new as applied to this city; but would it not be equally as absurd to change Philadelphia to the "Quaker City?" We pause for a reply.

A FOND father in Burlington growled like a dog with a sore head because a physician charged $10 for removing a kernel of corn from his son's ear, where it had lodged. He said a coffin only cost $7, and the corn would have sprouted soon and might have been pulled up by the roots.

THE Japanese government has issued a special edict proclaiming the toleration of Christianity throughout the Empire, and also opening up the entire country to foreigners. Should the provisions of the imperial order be carried into effect faithfully, the consequences of its operation to the cause of Christianity and the commerce of the outside civilizations will be wonderful, almost incalculable.

A NEW Italian opera is announced, the scene of which is the garden of Eden. The chorus of seraphs and demons can be easily arranged, but there is said to be much difficulty in settling upon the costumes in the primal duo, the soprano insisting upon dressing Eve with a yellow satin train and diamond necklace, while the tenor wants to wear a purple velvet cloak and a rapier as Adam.

AN outrageous case of cruelty to animals recently occurred at Somerset, Vt. A man drove a team of horses through the deep snow until they stopped from exhaustion, then left them on the road reeking with perspiration, and went to a neighboring house for the night. In the morning he was so enraged at finding one of them dead, that he terminated the sufferings of the other by stabbing it with a knife.

OUR Japanese friends may have a new foreign difficulty. It is not likely that China will readily yield the great island of Formosa, to which the Japanese claim. That part of the island which faces the main land is settled and governed by Chinese, and is included in one of the provinces of the Empire. The rest of Formosa is settled by a wild and inhospitable race, suspected of cannibalism, and not specially desirable as subjects.

A VERY plucky school mistress keeps in Corinth, New York. She recently had occasion to reprimand a pupil, when a brother of the scholar rushed at her and took her by the throat. Forthwith she knocked him down. Getting up, he tried the experiment over again, with a like result. She then informed this champion that if he tried it a third time she would kill him, and he, not in the least doubting that she would keep her word, concluded to evacuate the seminary.

EVERYBODY eats peanuts, and everybody knows that some are full and plump, while others have little or nothing in them; but everybody does not know that before the retailer gets his peanuts they are separated, the full from the empty, by means of a fan, and sold at different prices. We mention these facts for the benefit of a long-suffering public, that it may know whenever expectation is balked by one of those empty shells, that the fraud is a purely legitimate matter of business.

THE menu of the economical Maine dinner party recently chronicled in these columns is thus given by a local paper: "One quart peas, cost 10 cents; two pounds beef for stew, 10 cents; one loaf Graham bread, 6 cents; butter and apple sauce, and one plain pie, a part of which only was eaten—the whole costing 37 to 40 cents, save expense of cooking. And, in the face of such a feast for nine persons, we are told that the President's salary must be doubled because he has to entertain a few foreign representatives!

THE "long strike" still continues in South Wales. Four thousand of the workmen employed by Messrs. Brogden, of the Llymer Works, have, however, returned to work, that firm having seceded from the Ironmasters' Union by accepting the following conditions proposed by the men on strike: 1. That the men return to work upon a reduction of five per cent. instead of ten per cent., as proposed by the masters. 2. That this continue for two weeks less two days. 3. That for one month afterward the old rate of wages be paid. 4. And that from the end of March until July the old rate of wages be paid.

MR. MACDONELL, British Charge d'Affaires at Buenos Ayres, has written a dispatch to his government which must powerfully discourage emigration to Brazil. Neither sheep farming, cattle raising, mining, agriculture, nor commerce presents openings to tempt an Englishman. No doubt a great deal of money has been made in Mexico, Brazil and the old Spanish colonies of South America, but no doubt there is a great deal more to be made there; but those countries are still enveloped in the golden haze of their former reputation—a reputation founded much on fact and very much more on fable.

IN Portland, Maine, a gentleman, unable to sleep from the pain of rheumatism, sent to the apothecary's shop for paregoric. Instead, laudanum was furnished, and a dose was given to the sick man. Soon after taking it he fell into a sleep from which he never awoke. The Portland *Advertiser*, for the sake of the apothecary, "who feels most keenly the result of his carelessness," refrains from mentioning his name; which strikes us as misplaced consideration and an injustice to the medicine-taking public. Apothecaries who put up laudanum instead of paregoric should have the honor of seeing their names printed in uncommonly large letters.

A MAN in Lakeville, Mass., named Bassett, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment, for attempting to kill his mother-in-law. The proverbial odium which has attached to mothers-in-law will soon be changed to universal sympathy if the viciousness of sons-in-law receives no severer check than this. Considering the fact that the mother-in-law is the creation of necessity, and that there is little chance for her to decline the position in the majority of instances, we fail to see why she should be exposed to persecution. Granted that she is far from perfect, and that she too often fails to make family matters interesting to the son-in-law, she still is human, and her lot is a thankless one. If a young man takes a wife for better or worse, he certainly should have no objection to taking her mother for better or for worse.

THE MERCHANT NAVY of the world in 1872, according to figures published by the Statistical Bureau of Brussels, consists of 61,062 vessels, measuring 18,214,385 tons. The sailing vessels number 56,727, measuring 14,562,873 tons, and the steamers number 4,335, measuring 3,689,670 tons. Of the respective nations making up the list, Great Britain has 21,720 vessels, measuring 7,850,492 tons, and the United States has 7,512 vessels, measuring 2,680,163 tons. Of sailing vessels, Great Britain has 19,182, measuring 5,468,327 tons, and the United States has 7,492, measuring 2,579,120 tons. Of steamers, Great Britain has 2,538, measuring 2,382,145 tons, and the United States has 420, measuring 401,043 tons. In 1870 the merchant navy of the world consisted of 63,650 vessels, measuring 18,835,930 tons, divided into 50,518 sailing vessels, measuring 16,042,498 tons, and 4,132 steamers, measuring 9,793,434 tons.

PERSONAL.

KING OSCAR of Norway is to be crowned at Drontheim on July 18.

A FRENCH Professor of Theology named Sabasier has been expelled from Alsace for speaking ill of the women of Germany.

COLONEL HUNT, an American officer in the Khedive's service, was recently killed in Alexandria, Egypt, by being thrown from his horse.

THE letter lately published by the European papers as from Victor Emmanuel to Amadeus, approving of his abdication, is now pronounced a forgery.

MISS LYONS, of Newark, shot her brains out because she was obliged to board with strangers. We have often wondered why more boarders didn't commit suicide.

QUEEN VICTORIA never postpones her daily walk on account of the weather. She knows the practical paraphernalia for a rainy day as well as any tradesman's wife.

MARY ANN COLTON, of West Auckland, England, charged with several poisonings, has just been convicted and sentenced to death for the murder of her stepson, a child of eight years.

GENERAL VON MOLTKE thinks German successes in the late war "must be attributed in many respects to the fact that the French made more numerous and grosser mistakes than ourselves."

THE Empress of Russia, who has been for some time in delicate health, will shortly leave St. Petersburg for Sorrento, where a house has been engaged for her Imperial Majesty's residence.

THE Hon. Alexander Temple Fitzmaurice, son of the Earl of Orkney, is soon to be married to a Mrs. Riddell. The gentleman is twenty-eight, while the bride-elect is fifty-two years old. The lady being very rich, the gentleman can't be expected to give that Riddell up.

JOE SMITH, the leader of the anti-polygamy Mormons and son of their founder, is reported to have recently purchased the first Mormon temple in Kirtland, Ohio, and it is supposed that the Mormons now living in Illinois mean to return to their early settlement at Kirtland.

THE German Emperor and the Emperor of Austria are expected to arrive in St. Petersburg about the 29th of April—the Czar's birthday. Great preparations are making for their reception, and detachments of the regiments of which they are the chiefs have been summoned to the Russian capital.

MR. EDWARD JAMES, the English lawyer who was debarred in London for unprofessional conduct, and who, after ten years of exile and humiliation, has been refused readmission to the bar, was formerly one of the ablest debaters in the House of Commons, and one of the most powerful and adroit pleaders in the courts.

AMADEUS' wife is very ambitious, and so he did not inform her of his intention to abdicate for fear of her opposition. When a little girl, studying in Paris, she dedicated herself to Notre Dame des Victoires, after being told that the Empress Eugenie had been from childhood a devout votary of the Virgin, and had been rewarded with a crown for her piety.

LATE New York papers note the progress of the suit of Miss Sadie Wilkinson against "Brick" Pomeroy for breach of promise of marriage. The faithless lover pleads the statute of limitations, but the United States Circuit Court has overruled the plea and ordered the defendant to go to trial on the merits of the case. The lady asks for $25,000 to heal her damaged heart.

REV. DR. TALMAGE says there is more architectural skill in a crystal of salt than human ingenuity has ever demonstrated in an Alhambra of St. Peter's. He would take a little time, with an infringement upon eternity, for an angel of God to tell one-half the glories of a salt crystal. This extravagantly long-tongued Doctor has a poor idea of the capacity of angels. Perhaps they do not use so many words without saying anything as the Reverend Doctor naturally supposes.

INDIAN WIVES.

The Indian Wives of Border Whites—Their Domestic Character—Games—Beauty of the Young Indian Maidens.

The custom of taking to themselves Indian wives still prevails among the hunters and trappers of our Western Territories, and a correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, writing from Wyoming, says: It is no uncommon thing, in this mountainous region, to find a white man and a squaw who have a numerous progeny of half-breed children growing up around them. These children are active and quick-witted, and their descendants will go toward making up our highland population. The squaws make good and faithful wives, and, so far as their knowledge goes, good mothers. They seem to enjoy life, and, in their gambling games, get thoroughly excited. The women have games of their own, and no man interferes with them in any way. The game seems to be somewhat like the old play of the children called "Button, button, who's got the button?" During the whole game all the women sing together the most lively air I have ever heard among the savages, and all are eager for the possession of the grand prize, which consists of beads and bead-work, scissors, money, needles, thread, and a hundred other things dear to the feminine heart. The children, too, are anxious lookers on, and he who supposes the Indians do not enjoy themselves ought to see them engaged in this game, where their whole souls appear to be absorbed in pleasurable excitement. It is called Nisu-witz, the Game of Hand, and while it is going on a woman at either end of the two rows or players beats on the poles which separate them with all their might, keeping time to the music, and increasing the enthusiasm as much as possible. Some of the young squaws are handsome, black-eyed creatures, with masses of coarse hair, which would attract attention anywhere. Their bright-colored blankets set off their charms to the greatest advantage, and they appear modest and decorous enough. For a long time I was of opinion that there was no such thing as a handsome Indian girl, but in this I was mistaken, some of them being very fair to look upon. They break early in life, and the boys wooed lovie like the merriest hare. The young girls have all the playful little ways of their fairer sisters, and the little ones have their dolly papooses, the same as white children. Human nature, after all, is a good deal the same everywhere, and a little observation among savages shows that they are governed by the same passions and impulses that we are, though in a somewhat coarse of ease and a contempt for hard work are by no means confined to the redskins.

FOSTER'S FUNERAL.

The Report that he had Taken Poison Pronounced Groundless.

The remains of Foster, which lay in the Tombs prison yard until nine o'clock on Friday night, were removed at that hour to the abode of his wife. The utmost precaution was taken to keep the whereabouts of the body a complete secret, and the efforts were partially successful. Early on Saturday morning, a few hours previous to the funeral, the corpse was finally prepared and transferred to the store of an undertaker, under whose charge the remains were placed for a short time and then conveyed to an adjacent chapel, where prayers were read over the body by the Rev. Dr. Tyng and Rev. Dr. Walker. The remains were shortly afterwards retransferred to a hearse and thus carried to Greenwood Cemetery, which was reached about ten o'clock A. M. The bier was uncovered. Some thirty or forty men and two women stood around it. The Rev. Dr. Tyng had already performed the funeral rites at the chapel. After concluding he made a few brief remarks relative to the manner of life of the dead which he thought might have been misunderstood. He believed he died a thoroughly penitent man. During his imprisonment he showed religious fortitude, and frequently professed his hope in the mercy of God. The Rev. Doctor then said:—"He felt it his duty to state his belief that the report published in a morning paper that Foster had taken poison and was dying at the time immediately previous to the execution, was both groundless and false; that he and Doctor Walker were alone with Foster three-quarters of an hour previous to his going to the scaffold; that he seemed in good health and strength and showed remarkable self-possession of mind, dressed himself with minute care, and with commendable resignation and resolution walked firmly to the scaffold. The man's physical condition was good, but the intensity of his feeling overcame him, yet only for a very short time. He was calm, tranquil and resigned; he prayed piously and fervently, and showed by every act before his death and up to the last moment, that he had not only not made an attempt to commit suicide, but would be the last man to even contemplate such a thing." After some further remarks by the reverend gentleman the remains were interred. Thus ended the final and closing scene of this exciting tragedy.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

Important Correspondence Relative to Carlism and Outrages on Frenchmen.

The two Latin race Republics do not, to all outward appearances, at least, fraternize very cordially in sentiment or policy. They are either too near to each other territorially or not sufficiently intimate in their democratic communion. The Governments at Versailles and in Madrid have just concluded an important correspondence relative to Carlism and its revolutionist efforts. France complains of outrages which have been perpetrated against French citizens by officers of the Government of the Spanish clerical Carlist chief, the cure of Santa Cruz. Senor Castelar replies in a circular expressive of his regret at the occurrence of the facts enumerated by M. Thiers, and then takes point against France in the argument that most of the Carlists are equipped in France and derive the bulk of their supplies, in money and commissariat, from French territory. The cure of Santa Cruz sojourned at Bayonne, passed thence into Spain, and was not interfered with when on French soil. Carlist troops in great numbers wear the uniform of French mobiles, and many Frenchmen of high rank are serving with the Spanish insurgents. Senor Castelar might have gone further, by hinting to the Government of M. Thiers that it had quietly permitted a meeting in Paris of the chiefs of the Orleans family to club together their little pile for the benefit of cousin Montpensier, the "orange-grower" candidate for the throne of Spain. If people in France will keep fanning the flame of Spanish insurrection, they can hardly complain if they get burned now and then. The Madid government has taken measures to put a stop to the commission of outrages against foreigners and neutral travellers in Spain. The mother and sister of the cure of Santa Cruz have been seized as hostages.

RUPTURE.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 107 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts to their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

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Also Fire Lining and Hot Air Pipe, and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Fire Brick, Fire Tile and Fire Clay, Chimney Tops, Sinkspipe Rings, Window Arches, Corner Blocks, Rough Coarse Chimney Coping, Cellar Window Grates, etc.
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mh24 Cor. Liberty and Ninth streets.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, March 24, 1873.

The late robberies of the banks in various parts of the country, and the consequent loss entailed upon depositors having made special deposits of bonds and other securities, has led to the question of the liability of banks for such special deposits. Depositors making such deposits usually regard the bank as liable, but the banks usually set up the plea that as no charge is made for such services, they are not liable. The fact, however, that such special deposits are usually taken only from regular depositors, has been assumed as being sufficient consideration to bind the bank for liability. This view is taken by the Comptroller of the Currency as evidenced in the fact that a few years ago he issued a circular to the National Banks, directing their attention to the illegality of placing or retaining such deposits. The safest plan for owners of bonds and securities is to deposit them in a safe deposit company, which usually guarantees the safe keeping of all deposits.

The following stocks were sold at Cole & Irwin's sales rooms, No. 70 Fifth avenue:
10 Shares United Savings Bank $49 75
15 " Shoe & Leather Banks 105 00
500 " Triumph Oil 1 00

According to a statement recently issued, 1872 appears to have been an unfortunate year for mercantile failures, in that year there were 4,069 failures in the United States, with liabilities amounting to, $121,056,000, against 2,915 and $65,252,000 in 1871. In Pennsylvania, last year there were 445 failures, with $9,472,000 liabilities, against 337 and $7,180,000 the previous year.

The Philadelphia Ledger says:

We continue almost entirely unchanged our report of quotations for money yesterday. Loans on call were quoted at 6@7 per cent.; first and three to four months on Government collateral at 6 per cent., and on mixed collateral not up to first-class 10 to 12 per cent. Best-endorsed paper was quoted at 10 to 10½ per cent. Some dealers in paper quote rates rather higher than those we have furnished, but the sources of information sustain our quotations as correct for best commercial paper, of which, by-the-by, but a limited amount is making or offering. The banks discount about all of the legitimate paper that their customers offer.

Luther S. Kauffman, Stock and Note Broker 116 Smithfield street, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from his latest advices by telegraph:

	Opening.	Closing.
Gold.	113¾	113¾
U. S. 6—coupon, 1881	118¼	118¾
" 5-20—1867	117¾	118
" 1865	116	116¼
" 1865 new.	115	115¾
" 1867,	117	117¾
" 1868—coupons.	118¾	119
10-40s.	110¾	111¼
10-40s, coupons.		
Currency 6's.	115¾	114¾
New 5 per cents		111¾

RAILWAYS.

New York Central.	101¼	102¾
Erie.	65¾	65¾
R. H. & E.	4¾	4¾
C. C. & I. C.	39¾	40
St. Paul	56¾	57¾
Do. preferred.	75¾	75¾
Michigan Southern.	93¾	93¾
Do. Central	108	
Cleveland & Pittsburgh.	89¾	88¾
Rock Island.	115¼	115¾
North Western Common.	80	81
Do. preferred	86¾	86¾
Pacific Mail	55¾	55¾
Atlantic Mail	4¾	
Western Union Telegraph.	87¾	88¾
Ohio & Mississippi.	25¾	25¾
Union Pacific.	34¾	35¾
Toledo & Wabash.	42¾	
Fort Wayne	94	95¾
Adams Express.	94¾	94¾
American Express.	68	68¾
U. S. Express.	74¾	
Harlem.	135	134¾

NEW YORK, March 24, 1873.

The week opens with an improved feeling in financial circles. Money was easier and ace available to borrowers on call at comparatively cheap rates. Foreign exchanges advanced, and a quite active demand at a shade higher range of values. The announcement that forged "puts" and "calls" privileges were discovered proved to be only of a "scare" on one hundred shares of stock. A number of the negotiations in London of 42,000,000 New York Central gold bonds are made, but in portions only. Money ranged from 6 per cent. to 1-64 and lot rest, with the bulk of the loans at 7 per cent., at which there were free offerings at the close. Sterling was firm at 109¾ @109¾ for gold and prime bankers', ranging from 108¾ to 110¾ closing at the is ter rate. Loans to 7 per cent for carrying, and flat for bar owing. Clearings, $40,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $1,000,000. Subtreasury circulation $368,670,000, an increase of $900,000. Government bonds were quite but very strong, at ¼ advance. State bonds were dull. Tennessees were weak. Railroad bonds were dull, with an advance in the Union Pacific. Stocks were firmer and prices @2 per cent. higher, with no disposition to sell short, which caused a weak feeling set in and part of the improvement was lost, though at the close there was a partial recovery and a very strong tone. The greatest activity was in the Pacific Mail, which fell to and from 56¾ to 55¾, and on a rumor made a steady advance from the latter rate to his decline 56¾@56¾. Panamas rose from 114 to 116, the advance being well maintained. New York Central rose from 101¾ to 102¾, closing at 102. Harlem was strong and rose from 134¾ to 135. Erie fluctuated from 64¾ to 65¾, and Rock Island from 115¼ to 115¾. Michigan Southern, Northwestern, Ohio & Mississippi and Western Union were steady, but declined from ¼@¾ each. Hartford & Erie 4¾@4¾. Western Union Telegraph was strong and advanced from 87¾ to 88¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 118¾@5-8; do '62, 117¾; do '64, 116¾; do '65, 117; do do new, 115¾; do '67, 117¾; do '68, 117¾; 10-40s, 111¼; new 5s, 110¾; currency 6's, 114¾.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 93; Tennessee, old, 85¾; do new '72, 74; Virginia, new, 81; do old, 61; North Carolina, old, 32; do new, 27.

STOCKS.—Canton, 100; Western Union Telegraph Company, 88¾; Quicksilver, 43; Adams Express, 94¾; Wells, Fargo & Company Express, 86; American Merchants Union Express, 68; United States Express, 73; Pacific Mail, 56; New York Central, 102¾; Erie, 65¾; do preferred, 76; Harlem, 135¾; do pref., 136; Michigan Central, 86¾; Northwestern, 81; do preferred, 86¾; Rock Island, 115¾; New York Central, 102¾; St. Paul, 57; do preferred, 75¾; Wabash, 42¾; Fort Wayne, 95; Illinois Central, 125; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 88¾; Chicago & Alton, 125; do preferred, 135; Ohio & Mississippi, 25¾; Panama, 116; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 39¾; do preferred, 62; Chicago & Alton, 125; do preferred, 135; Ohio & Mississippi, 25¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 87¾; Terre Haute, 15; do preferred, 42; Chicago & Alton, 125; do preferred, 135; Ohio & Mississippi, 25¾; Panama, 116; Illinois Central, 125; Union Pacific, 35¾; Quicksilver, 10¾; Western Union, 86; Delaware & Lackawanna, 109¾; Hartford & Erie 4¾; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 39¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, March 24, 1873.

ASHES—Common Soda Ash 4,75@4,85c; Refined, high test, 6@6½c; Pearls, 11c; Pots, 6@6½c; Manganese, 6@8½c; Blanchard, 3½@3½c; Arsenic, 4½@5c; Flour Spar, 2½@3c.

ALPHABET BUTTER—There is a fair inquiry, but the supply is fully up to the demand and prices remain unchanged, ranging from 45 to 55 do per gallon as to quality.

ALE—Brewers are feeling better, the vote of the two cities having been largely in favor of license, but there is no change in prices; X $3 per bbl, XX $4 and $9 to the country; XX, $10; India Ale, $11.

APPLES—There is a very fair demand for good sound fruit, which is dull and hard to dispose of at any price; sales at $2@2,25 per bbl for common to fair and $2,50@3,25 for medium to choice.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 33@35 cents per lb.

BEANS—There is a continued fair for jobbing demand but the supply under the influence of continued liberal receipts, is fully equal to it and prices remain unchanged, ranging from $2,20@2,25 per bushel, the outside figure for prime.

BROOM CORN—Continues to arrive pretty freely and the supply is somewhat in excess of the demand, prices however, are without quotable change, Brush $6@9 cents; Seconds, 2½@3½c; Crooked, 2@2½c.

COAL—No. 1 Land Oil, 20@25; No. 2, do, 15cent; Pittsburgh, W. B. Smithing Bars, 2½; Straits, 5; Cod, $1,50@2 Spirits of Turpentine, 40@42c.

ONIONS—Prime Silver Skins, 6,50@7 per barrel; good second, $5. Onion Sets, $3@3,50 per bushel, as to quality.

POTATOES—There is a fair jobbing demand, and while the market is firmer the supply is comparatively light, but there is no change in prices, 80 to 85 cents per bushel.

POULTRY—The supply continues light, and with a fair demand, prices are still maintained. Dressed Chickens, 10@15 cts. per lb, Turkeys, 20c.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar Cured Hams, 13½c, canvassed do., 14c; Extra Sugar Cured Shoulders, 9½c; Plain Sugar Cured Hams, 12½c; Sugar Cured Breakfast Bacon, plain, 12c, canvassed, 12½c; Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, plain, 12c, canvassed, 12½c; Sugar Cured Beef tongues, $7,50 per dozen; Plain Shoulders, 7½c; Rib Sides, 8½c; Clear Rib Sides, 9½c; Clear Sides, 9¾c; Mess Pork, $16,50; Lard in tres, 9½c; half bbls, 10¼c; pails, 10¾.

RAGS—Quoted at 3½@3¾c.

SEEDS—We quote reported sales in a jobbing way at $5,65@5,75 for Clover and $1,65@2,45 for Timothy. Flax Seed in demand at $2.

SHAKER CORN—10@12c per bush.

TALLOW—8@8½c.

WHITE LEAD—There is a continued good demand, orders are coming in quite freely, but there is no change in prices; 11½c for 100 keg lots, and 12c for smaller lots.

WHISKY—Highwines may be quoted at 91@92 cts. per gallon.

WINDOW GLASS—Trade although backward, caused by the protracted winter weather, is nevertheless improving, and, as noted in our last report, there is a firmer feeling indicative of an early advance; it is claimed that there is little or no margin at present rates, in consequence of the increased cost of the raw material, and it is contemplated, we understand, to advance the card or reduce the discount, which is virtually about one and the same thing.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.

	Single Strength.	Double Strength.
	24 Qu'ty 1st Qu'ty	
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ $ 2,75	$ 3 00
7x 9 to 8x 10	5 00	5 50
8x 11 to 10 x 15	6 50	7 25
11 x 14 to 10 x 15	7 00	8 00
11 x 14 to 10 x 18		9 00
14 x 16 to 16 x 20		12 00
14 x 16 to 16 x 20		9 25
16 x 18 to 18 x 22		10 00
18 x 24 to 18 x 30		11 00
22 x 26 to 24 x 30		18 00
24 x 30 to 24 x 36		14 00
26 x 30 to 26 x 40		15 00
26 x 48 to 28 x 42		16 00
26 x 48 to 28 x 48		18 00
26 x 50 to 28 x 52		
27 x 50 to 27 x 52		
28 x 54 to 28 x 60		
28 x 60 to 30 x 60		

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

ALLEGHENY STOCK YARDS, MONDAY, March 24, 1873.

The following shows the number of cars of cattle received at these yards the points at which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

Marks & Keefer, Chicago	2 "
W. Carson, Chicago	2 "
J. Gibson, Chicago	2 "
Greenwald & K. Chicago,	2 "
Hazlewood & B. Chicago	1 "
S. Keyser & Co., Chicago	2 "
S. Lowensteine, Chicago	2 "
T. Kestner, Chicago	1 "
J. Needy, Chicago	1 "
W. Moonshine, Chicago	2 "
Keifer & Lowenstein, Chicago	1 "
E. Katz, Chicago	1 "
L. Keefer, Chicago	2 "
M. Vandemark, Chicago	1 "
S. Marks Bro., Chicago	1 "
J. Shamberg, Chicago	1 "
Holmes L. & Co., Decatur	1 "
Holmes, L. & Co., Vanwert	1 "
C. F. Laiblin, Canton	1 "
John Adolf, Orrville	1 "
J. W. Updyke, Orrville	1 "
P. M. Snyder, Orrville	1 "
W. Rosenbaum, Orrville	1 "
H. Fleckinger, Columbiana	1 "
W. Brinkerhoff, Wooster	1 "
C. M. Heimes, Canal Dover	1 "
Total	42 "
Total last week	55 "

SHEEP.

P. M. Snyder, Orrville	1 "
M. Rudolph, Canal Dover	1 "

HOGS.

Noble & Co, Indianapolis	2 "
Lockhart & Co, Indianapolis	1 "
B. F. McVay, Indianapolis	1 "

CATTLE.

The supply, as will be seen, was considerably below that of last Monday; of the 42 cars above reported, 5 cars were stockers, bought at Chicago for stock growers, and of course were not put on the market; deducting these, we have but 37 cars left and these constituted number on sale, against 55 cars last week, a falling off of sixteen cars. Trade opened a little sluggish and for a time it looked as if the market was destined to be hard one; later in the day, however, private advices were received from New York, reporting a decided improvement there, and this, as soon as it became known, had a very preceptible effect. There was not the same pressure to sell in fact some of holders kept what they had on and added to the number, and between them and the butchers, who also got an inkling of what was up, the yards were soon cleared—by eleven o'clock, about all the cattle on sale had been picked up. Butchers did well, those after selling two cars turned in and bought three more cars; Bill Katz picked up what he could, and therewas a wholesale bigar in attendance, from East Liberty, who would have taken several cars if he would have found the kind he wanted. This being the case, trade was more active and the market stiffened considerably towards the close; some sellers were lamenting, towards noon, that they did not hold on to their stock with a little more tenacity, and there is no question but what cattle were disposed of to better advantage for the sellers, near the close than in the early part of the day.

The quality, as a rule, was fair, while there were but few that could be denominated strictly prime, supply of scalawag stock, was also light—the great bulk of the offerings consisted of what might be classified medium; for such cattle buyers nearly agreed in reporting the market, upon the whole, as having been better than for several weeks past and from all that we could learn, they all made a little money. Extra butcher cattle, for which as already stated, the supply was light, may be quoted at ——@——; good to prime 5¼@5¾c; fair to medium, 5@5¼c. Stock steers 3,00@3,50; bulls 3@3½c for common to fair and 3¾@4c for fair to good. Fresh cows may be quoted at from $25 to $65, per head as to quality—the bulk of the offerings are common.

Mike Flinner reports 50 head Butler Co. sheep at 5@5½c.

Adam Eckert sold 167 head of Ohio sheep, mixed, at 5¾@5¾c.

Henry Nicle reports 22 good Butler Co. sheep averaging 186 lbs, at 7c.

F. Hector sold 18 fair to good mixed wool Ohio sheep for P. M. Snyder, at 6¼@6¾c.

John Montgomery reports 40 fair coarse wool stock, Fox Island, at 5@5¼c per head.

Thos. McCullough sold 58 from Armstrong Co. at 6@7.

Thos. Trauman reports 23 head of butchers stock at 5¾@5¾c.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 17 head at Chicago, at 5¾@5¾c.

W. Moonshine reports 46 head butcher cattle from Chicago at 5¾@6c.

P. Rabbin & Haas sold two cars from Chicago at 5¾@6c; 4 fresh cows at $35 per head.

Nicholas Fullou sold 3 fresh cows and 1 springer for P. M. Hetzel, at $95.

J. W. Cunningham sold 3 fresh cows at an average of $58 each.

Peter Nagle sold 4 head Butler Co. mixed stock at 5¾@6c.

Peter Hartman reports one car and a half of Chicago stock at 5¾@6c.

Eli Katz reports 2 cars of Chicago stock at 6c; 1 car of Ohio stock at $2@2,40 for fresh cows and bulls 2¼@3c.

Fred Hector sold 3 fair 1,000 steers at 5¾; 1 bull at 4¼; 2 good fresh cows at $2 each.

L. Keefer reports 29 head fair to prime butcher stock at 5¾@6c.

M. Kraus reports 25 from Chicago at 5¾@6¼.

Zeigler and Lobman report 1 car cows from Chicago at 6 to 6¼.

M. Varner retailed 34 head of fair to prime butcher stock from Chicago at 5,50@6.

Jacob Needy reports two cars from Chicago at 5¾@6c.

Louis Gerson 16 head fair to prime Ohio stock at 5¾@5,80.

Holmes, L & Co, 78 head of mixed Indiana stock at 4¾@5.

Sadler, Havens and Co, report 64 head of mixed Ohio stock at 5¾@6c.

S. Marks and Bro, report 50 from Ohio and Chicago at 6@6¼.

T. Hunter sold 31 common to fair Ohio stock at 5¾@6c.

Thos. Kestner, 1 car butcher stock from Chicago at 5,80@5,85.

Smith, Kraus, 23 head of Chicago stock at 5¾@6c.

Nicholas Carr sold 1 car of Ohio stock at 5¾@6c.

SHEEP.

The supply, although considerable in excess of last Monday, was light—about 4000 head, and it was not equal to the demand. There was also an increased inquiry for this class of stock, for those "were picked up quite early in the day, and by 11 o'clock, the "tails" had all been cleared also—we presume that 200 or 300 more would have been sent on had they been on hand. It should be borne in mind by those who have sheep to dispose of in this market, that the great proportion of the sheep that are retailed, hence, higher prices prevailed than would be the case if they were bought under the influence of butchers' competition; in fact, where the buyer is dependent entirely on the eastern demand, as in Pittsburgh's a retail market. Prime to extra brought from 6¼@6¾c; medium to good, 6@6¼c; common to fair, 5@5¾c.

HOGS.

The supply was only fair and in the hands of the regular dealers; trade was reported more active and prices firmer as compared with last Monday; a shade higher; may be quoted in a retail way at 5¾@6¼ gross. Lailbln wholesaled a single deck at 6¾.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, March 24, 1873.

Trade is quiet, but the market for both crude and refined is firmer and the advance noted in our last report is fully maintained. Crude quoted $7,50@7,10 for certificated and $8,12@8,15 free on board cars. Refined, Philadelphia delivery, 18¾@18¾c for spot or March; 18¾@18¾c for April and 19¼@19½c for May, an advance, as compared with Thursday week of ¼@¾ of a cent per gallon. Pittsburgh delivery, nominally 14¾@14¾c on cars at works to go east and 18@18¾c for western shipment.

Oil barrels quiet and unchanged; Country make $1,85; City, 9 ½ hoops, $1,90; 10 ½ hoops, $2,00.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A.V. R.R.

C. Beggs & Co. 150 brls to J. B. Bartlet, New York.

C. C. Beggs & Co. 65 brls to D. F. Wright New York.

Central Ref. Co. 150 brls to J. A. Bostwick & Co., New York.

J. A. McKee and Sons 250 brls to J. A. Bostwick & Co., New York.

Citizens Oil Co. 50 brls to J. A. Bostwick & Co., New York.

John Spear 104 brls to Charles R. Pratt, New York.

Total.....719

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Vesta O W. acct. O. J. Grier	693
Model O W. acct. "	74
Liberty O W. acct. "	790
Nonpareil O W. acct. "	313
Cosmos O W. acct H McKelvy	53
Eagle O W. acct. Stevenson	313
Brilliant O W. acct. H. & C. Ext	313
Brilliant O W. acct. Lockhart F & Co	260
American O W. acct. B. S. Duncan	154
Vesta O W. acct. "	266
Hutchinson O W. acct. "	804
Crystal O W. acct. S. Bushnell	185
Total	65

The Wool Trade.

BOSTON, March 22.—The Shipping List says: The receipts of domestic for the week have been 2,605 bales against 2,324 bales in 1872, and 1,402 bales in 1871. The receipts of foreign have been 2,604 bales from Melbourne against 361 bales foreign last year.

Manufacturers have been operating quite freely in staples and worsted and holders are still free sellers when responsible buyers present themselves, but usually any offer for domestic wool has been refused. The continued firmness in fact to also to general that prices of fleeces are 1@2c higher than last week, good lines of Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania having been sold at 53c, and pulled has settled down to 52@53c from 53@54c, and full 56c per lb. from the current rates a few weeks ago.

The demand is exclusively from manufacturers and every lot sold goes into consumption. There is no speculative inquiry whatever, and for that reason the market is healthy. Quotations:

Saxony Fleece, 60@62c; Full Blood Merino, 57@58c; Three-fourths Merino, 55@56c; Half and Quarter, 53@54c; Native and Combing, 52@53c; Extra and Delaine, 50@52c; Fine Unwashed Delaine, 45@48c; Coarse do do, 42@44c; Fine Unwashed Combing, 45@47c; Coarse do do, 42@44c; Fine Unwashed Clothing, 40@42c; Coarse do do, 38@40c; Unwashed Blood, 38@40c; Unwashed Braid, 38@40c; Pulled Extra, 55@57c; Pulled No. 1, 50@52c; Pulled No. 2, 45@47c; Pulled No. 3, 40@42c; Super Pulled, 50@52c; California Fine, 40@42c; California Medium, 38@40c; California Coarse, 35@37c; Texas, 12 months, 38@40c; Texas, 8 months, 35@37c; Canada Pulled, 50@52c; Canada Unwashed, 45@47c; Mexican Unwashed, 35@37c; Mexican Washed, 40@42c; Smyrna, Washed, 40@42c; Smyrna, Unwashed, 35@37c; Cape Good Hope, 40@42c; Buenos Ayres, 40@42c; Valparaiso, 40@42c; Australian, 55@57c; Australian Scoured, 70@72c; Cape Scoured, 70@72c; Donskoi, 40@42c; Superfine, 45@47c; Extra, 50@52c; Lamb's, 60@62c; Alpaca, 45@47c; Mohair, 60@62c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R R. 35 bdls feathers, 1 car hides, 1 car grain, 2 bdls butter, W H Graff; 1 car s iron, T Johnson; 1 do do, Jas Chambers, Hall and S; 100 brls flour, D Wallace; 200 brls do, Jas Rea; 1 car flour, Lang and H; 9 boxs soap, Voigt M and Co; 25 brls flour, Rea, Brightman and Co; 1 car flour, Jas Rea; 1 car do, Jas Chambers; 1 car flour and W; 100 do do, Jas Rea; 1 car flour, F W Jenkins; 50 bags seed, Allen Kirkpatrick; 1 car flour, Jas Rea; 1 car do, Jas Chambers; 1 car flour, Baughan; 1 do shingles, Wigton and M; 1 car potatoes, Scobie Rand S; 14 rolls leather, J Hamilton and Son; 1 car flour, Jas Chambers; 1 car do, Jas Rea; 1 do do, Jas Chambers; 1 car flour, Marshall K & Co; 1 car oats, S S Floyd & Co; 150 bags wheat, Jas Rea; 1 car flour, W McClure; 200 do, Volgt M & Co; 80 do, Vangorder A S; 46 do, E Morgan; 50 do, M Byers; 13 do, H Riddle & Co; 18 do, W H Graff; 55 do, Jas Rea; 1 car flour, Jas Chambers; 1 car do, Woodworth & D; 10 bgs c seed, Aiken W & P; 10 do, Head C & Co; 47 do, J T Hagan; 46 bdls hides, Stevenson M & Co; 20 cases tobacco, Haworth & Co; 1 car hay, Jas Rea; 1 car flour, Jas Chambers; 1 car do, Marshall K & Co; 1 car oats, S S Floyd & Co; 150 bgs

NEW YORK.

Quarrel Over a Railway "Pool"—The Eight Hour Movement—A General Strike Imminent—The Bull's Head Bank Defalcation—S. L. M. Barlow Examined by the Erie Investigating Committee.

NEW YORK, March 24, 1873.

The Eight Hour Movement.

The proposed movement for a general strike among the workingmen for the maintenance of the eight hour law is gathering strength. At a meeting of the German shoemakers held yesterday, addresses were made favoring a strong organization, so as to put a stop to the coming strikes. The Internationalist Association proposes taking legal means against employers who refuse to comply with the eight hour law. Members of that body think that all sections and trades should strike this year to enforce that law.

The Erie Investigation.

At the Erie investigation to-day, S. L. M Barlow, one of the Erie Directors and counsel for the Company, testified that when Mr. Love, one of the old Directors, called upon him respecting the proposed change of management, he wanted one million and a half of dollars. Mr Barlow succeeded in having the amount reduced, after communicating with McHenry, to three hundred thousand dollars; besides this amount, there were paid fifty thousand dollars to a Mr. O'Doherty, and these, excepting what was paid Stickles and to miscellaneous counsel, were all the sums he knew of having been paid.

Mr. Barlow detailed at length the circumstances of the negotiations he had effected with Bischoffsheim & Co., whereby the Erie Company was saved from the bankruptcy in that firm placing upon the market thirty millions of Erie consolidated bonds. Mr. Barlow did not know how much was paid to General Sickles for his personal services. In reference to the thirty thousand dollars voted to the New York Central Company, that was for Erie's share in the expenses incurred by the New York Central in connection with the pro rata bill, the directors of that road having stated that the bill cost them $100,000. He did not know, however, whether the money was paid for legislation.

The Erie investigation to-day developed the fact that General Sickles received $18,000 for his services in connection with the change of directorship.

Quarrel Over a Railway "Pool."

Asariah Boody has brought suit against Dan'l Drew, Kenyon, Cox & Co., and others, in the Supreme Court. The plaintiff and most of the defendants entered into a "pool" arrangement in the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, in which the plaintiff was to take twelve thousand five hundred shares with a margin beyond that number. Kenyon, Cox & Co. were brokers for the "pool." At the close of the "pool" the brokers reported 1,850,000 shares on hand, and the cost $6,767,619, and called on the plaintiff to take up 15,600 shares on that basis. The plaintiff now insists that the brokers used the "pool" stock for "puts" and "calls" for other purposes, and demands a full and complete account from the brokers of the transactions, making also other members of the pool parties defendant. These defendants demurred to the complaint, and a motion by the plaintiff for judgment on their demurrer as frivolous was argued to day before Justice Fancher, who has reserved his decision.

The Bull's Head Bank.

The depositors of the Bull's Head Bank met to-day to try and arrange matters between the the stockholders and depositors, so that the former would make good the deficiency and the latter still to continue to do business with the bank. A committee of five was appointed to confer with the stockholders on the subject. Willet, the cashier, made a statement showing the deficiency to be $187,000. Marshal Yoke has deputized Charles A. Meigs, Bank Examiner of this district, to take charge of the property.

The Goodrich Murder.

Two Brooklyn detectives were in this city to-day, and returned to Brooklyn with a New York man who has had business relations with Charles Goodrich, murdered there a few nights ago. The Coroner, District Attorney, detectives and a stranger had several consultations during the day. The officials decline to make public the result of the consultations, or to say if the stranger is under arrest. District Attorney Britton said this afternoon: "I am pretty well satisfied as to who committed this murder, if we can get hold of them."

Stokes' Case.

Mr. Des Passos, counsel for Stokes, made an application to-day in the Court of Oyer and Terminer for an order to show cause why the judgment on record in the case should not be amended, on the ground that it does not include material facts. The Court took the papers.

How Erie's Money was Squandered.

An Albany correspondent says that of the moneys paid by the Erie Directors for expenses, in connection with the removal of Gould and others, thirty thousand dollars was divided up among six members of the State Senate.

Business Hours of the Cotton Exchange.

At a meeting of the Cotton Exchange to-day the Board of Managers were requested to insert in the by-laws a clause prohibiting the transaction of any business on 'Change except between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Mrs. Foster Prostrated.

The widow of Foster, who was hanged on Friday last, is utterly prostrated, and not expected to live.

THE BEAVER FALLS CONTROVERSY.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

BEAVER FALLS, March 22, 1873.

The GAZETTE of the 18th inst., published a letter from our place signed "Junius," to which we would request you to insert the following reply: We hardly deem it necessary to take any special notice of it. But the contents, however, being so far from the truth, may render it advisable in justice to our citizens to publicly contradict it.

It is not our purpose to be understood as wishing to discourage the principle of the employment of Chinamen in direct opposition to white labor. We have the assurance of the other manufacturers located here that they do not intend giving employment to Coolies.

So we are narrowed down to its consideration as we find it in the Beaver Falls Cutlery Company. The circumstances under which they employed Chinamen have been frequently published, and the citizens here are familiar with them. In consequence, we do justify the Harmony Society in their answer, and recognize the right of the Cutlery Company to legally manage their business to suit themselves, and the threatened agitation in foolish handbills for publication under fictitious names are just so many empty bubbles.

The troublesome point with "Junius" and such as agree with him, seems to be that there was an answer made to the reply of the Harmony Society respecting Chinese labor in the cutlery works, and that it was signed by 177 of the citizens and property holders of Beaver Falls.

The guarantee that 125 to 150 would gladly take off their names has its origin within his own imagination. He clearly shows his ignorance of who the signers were when he claims that 117 are residents of New Brighton and vicinity, (which I assert is positively false).

There were about 40 signers from New Brighton who requested that their names be added as they were property holders in this place.

And for Junius' especial benefit I would say that quite a number of citizens called to sign the paper when they found out to learn that it had been sent to the Harmony Society.

Also that 100 or more signed it not knowing what it was, or intended for, or by false pretense, is simply an insult to the signers. The parties signing the paper have understood what they were doing, and are capable of seeing through more intricate matter than it contained.

And as regards merchants he says we have twenty odd in business here; out of this number five signed it. In contradiction to this assertion I positively assert that eighteen signed it.

Another display of ignorance—in speaking of three hundred employees of the F—— works, only three signed it; they employ six hundred and fifty men, boys and girls—and the number signing it, will considerably exceed three. There is considerable unanimity in Junius' blunders.

As regards the last meeting held in Beaver Falls being "as large and orderly as any one held, yet we do not feel disposed to contradict as we do not consider that any of them were especially large or noted for good order. The house crowded, aisles, steps and outside full, but the hall is not as large as the City Hall of Pittsburgh, and further the advertisements and poster for the last meeting called for a county convention, and here is where Harmony finds his New Brighton and vicinity citizens in this our crowded 8 by 10 hall.

The principal speaker of the evening being a resident of an adjoining town, and as we are spiritualistic believers, he accounts for the non-migration of the soul after death into sour kraut or some other vegetable.

The other speaker, my old friend Bezekiah, is of the same school, (this gentleman also signed the paper) and seemed to favor Harmony. We can only account for his action on the ground that when he was acting for Bezekiah he felt friendly to the society, but when he spirits took hold of him he was not responsible for his action. Perhaps by the same spirit that advised him of Uncle Dan's death, when upon learning of Uncle Dan being alive and hearty as ever, concluded it was an evil spirit. A new translation of the Bible through inspiration is also promised from this same individual.

To sum up, Junius says 4577 could easily subdue 177; this sounds as if there might be danger, but I presume he refers to "spotting" an expression frequently hear here from a few persons, who would not buy our merchandise or use Beaver Falls cutlery.

Further, we have about 550 votes enrolled, and out of these 171, consisting of merchants, manufacturers, mechanics, all property holders, signed the reply to the Communists, and quite a number at that time did not wish to take part either way, and the agitation as far as this place is concerned is in the hands of a very few individuals.

When Junius speaks of 4,577 against 177, I wonder if he knows how many 10 20ths are, the number he mentions afterwards. First he names the proportion 3 to 300, then 4,577 against 177, then 10 20ths. Where is the unanimity boasted of.

Yours, XYLO.

"Protect Your Own."

The man who does not provide for his own is worse than an infidel, is an announcement made on authority higher than human. Yet how often does it happen that men who are professedly prudent, energetic and faithful men in all that pertains to the direct interests of their families, neglect one of the most important matters of all—neglect to insure themselves that what they have gained by hard toil shall be guarded and its value made secure by a policy of fire insurance, so that in case of a conflagration, they will not lose that for which they have toiled. Let all who know themselves direelect in this respect, go at once and take out a policy of insurance in that reliable company, the Teutonia of Allegheny. The Secretary, Mr. H. Eggers, can be found any hour of the day at the office No. 206 East Ohio street.

HOME NEWS.

Letters Held for Postage.—Charles Krap & Co., Roaring Spring, Pa., 3c; Everson Knopp & Co., Fountain, Pa., 3c; Maggie A. Maueo, Becks Mills, Pa., 3c; David Morgnn, Altoona, Pa., 3c.

Steamship Arrivals.

Dispatches received at Max Schamberg's Shipping and Telegraph Office on Saturday, announce the arrival of

North German Lloyd S. S. "Rhein," at New York.

Cunard line S. S. "Calabria," at Queenstown.

Allen line S. S. "Manitahan," at Queenstown.

Master's Sale—Valuable Coal Lands.

We bespeak the attention of capitalists, coal operators, etc., to a Masters' sale in partition, to be made at the Court House, on the 15th of April, pursuant to an order of Court, advertised in this paper. We suppose the sale will be peremptory, and, as about 100 acres of coal, eligibly situated on one of the pools of the Monongahela's slack water, and therefore very valuable, will be offered, an opportunity for profitable investment, such as rarely occurs, will be presented in this sale. Let those concerned remember the day and attend the sale.

Election in North Fayette Township.

The following is the result of the election in North Fayette township, on Friday, March 21st.

Justice of the Peace—J. W. Gundy: Judge of Elections—Wm. C. Herron; Inspectors—John Kelso, J. R. McMichael; School Directors—Samuel Dickson, Alexander Campbell; Supervisors—George K. Robb, H. H. Whitmore, George M. McKee, Samuel Dickson; Auditor—George K. Robb; Assistant Assessors—John Stonecipher, John Gregg; Auditor three years—Robert M. Morrow; Auditor two years—A. J. Jardine; Constable—Robert Simpson; Town Clerk—John C. Mackey.

For License—56; Against License—72.

Park Savings Bank.

The Directors of this popular bank for savings, at a meeting held at their banking house No. 192, Federal street, on Monday re-elected James Rafferty, Esq., to the Presidency of the institution. This was a renewed token of the confidence of the board in the ability and integrity of a most worthy officer. Mr. A. N. Burchfield was similarly endorsed by his re-election to the Cashiership. Under the judicious management of these chief officers and a capital Board of Directors the bank is secure of a healthy and prosperous condition and of an ever increasing business.

Election in Blairsville.

Blairsville voted on Saturday—for license, 18, against license, 118. Elections for borough and township officers were held the same day, resulting as follows: Borough officers—Chief Burgess, W. G. Tilson; Assistant Burgess, S. D. Stiffey; Town Council, Samuel Ray and J. A. Cunningham; High Constable, John R. Curry. Township officers—Judge of Election, C. C. Dunlap; Inspectors, Patrick Mosier and John G. Long; Assessor, David Davis; Assistant Assessors, Pattilp Stiffey and George Wilkinson; School Directors, Paul Graff and Arch. Davis; Overseers of Poor, Samuel Ray and Rob't Bartly; Constable, John Richardson.

"Boarding House for Working Women."

The managers of this worthy institution propose holding a fair at City Hall during the last week in April, as is their custom. They have invited co-operation from all the churches, and yesterday held a meeting at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, at which representatives from a large number of congregations in the two cities were present. The matter was discussed in an informal way, and a resolution passed earnestly soliciting the assistance of the charitable in aid of the undertaking. They are especially desirous that persons who propose to send donations, leave word of their intention at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, as soon as possible.

Thrown from a Buggy.

Yesterday afternoon about three o'clock, Mrs. Adolph Oberheidman, of the Thirty-fifth ward, started in a buggy from Hare's Hotel, Liberty street, to drive to her residence, on the South Side. After going a short distance the horse took fright at a locomotive on Liberty street and ran off. At the corner of Fifth and Liberty streets the lady was thrown from the buggy, existing severe injuries about her head and shoulders, and rendering her insensible. She was removed to the house of Mrs. McKnight, and Dr. Tyndal was called to attend her injuries. She recovered her consciousness in a short time, and was removed to her home, on Washington pike, Thirty-fifth ward.

Military.

The "Central Armory," on the third floor of the west market building, will be opened finally on Friday evening. This is the hall given by Councils for the use of the military, and which has been very handsomely fitted up and arranged for the purpose designed. The exercises inident to the opening, will consist of foll call of companies at eight o'clock, promenade and inspection of drill and company rooms for half hour, when the battalion will assemble and move into City Hall for inspection and review by Mayor Blackmore, the programme to wind up with a dress parade. It is expected that a large company will be in attendance and in view of what fact no one will be admitted without an invitation or a pass.

Allegheny Weekly Death List.

Health Officer Hoch, of Allegheny, reports that the number of deaths in Allegheny during the week ending Monday morning were thirty-three; twenty males and thirteen females, all white. Of the number, sixteen were under five years of age; two between five and ten; two between ten and twenty; five between twenty and thirty; two between thirty and forty; two between fifty and sixty; two between seventy-five and eighty-five. The diseases were: Cerebro-spinal meningitis and pneumonia, each three; inflammation of stomach, child bed fever, typhoid fever, still born, and convulsions, each two; old age, water on brain, spasms, unknown, scrofula, dysentery, bronchitis, natural cause, apoplexy, acute pneumonitis, accident, cancer of uterus, pulmonary consumption, marasmus, injury to spinal column, fracture of cranium, each one.

Another "Meanest Man."

An old gentleman living at Soho, called at the Mayor's office yesterday morning, and related a story which, if true, would entitle the mean man to the championship. The man complained of had been boarding with the old gentleman for several weeks, and during most of the time had been very ill with the typhoid fever. He had not paid any board since he had been there, and moreover the lady of the house had nursed him tenderly through all his sickness. Recently the boarder sent home to England for money. He received fifty dollars and a few days ago, Mr. Speight says, last night he quietly disappeared with all his effects and also the old gentleman's best clothing, leaving behind him only his unpaid bill. He is supposed to be in New York about this time. No information was made.

A Speculation.

Yesterday afternoon a man peddling spectacles stopped at the residence of an old lady on Rebecca street, Allegheny. She offered to trade him an old pair of "specs" for a new pair and give him boot, but he wanted two dollars, which was finally reduced to one dollar and a half, but that was too much and no trade was made. The "spec" walked off, but a few minutes after he came back and said he would swap for one dollar. This the old lady agreed to, and produced her old "specs," which the man of "sight improving" took, and at once from his own pocket produced a new case, which, of course, the lady thought contained the coveted prize. She took them, gave the man his dollar and he departed. Shortly after the lady wanted to read, and from the care she thought she would produce her new "spectacles" with, but was disappointed, when she found the same old pair contained therein can be better imagined than expressed.

Mortuary Report.

The following is a report of the number of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh for the week ending March 23d, 1873, as furnished by W. Snively, M. D., Health Physician: Alcholism, 1; accident, 1; accident by burn, 1; anemia, 1; asphyxia, 1; apoplexy, 1; congestion of brain, 1; concussion of brain, 1; chronic bronchitis, 1; capillary bronchitis, 1; cancer of uterus, 1; cirrhosis of liver, 1; cerebritis, 2; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 6; consumption, 4; convulsions, 4; croup, 2; cerebro-spinal sclerosis, 1; debility, 2; morbid debilitus, 1; diarrhœa, 1; acute enteritis, 1; typhoid fever, 1; chronic gastritis, 1; heart disease, 1; hemeteemesis, 1; congestion of lungs, 3; acute meningitis, 1; sub acute meningitis, 8; metro peritonitis, 2; acute nephritis, 1; old age, 2; premature birth, 1; pneumonia, 2; rheumatism, 1; whooping cough, 1. Total, 59. Still births, 3.

Of the above there were: Under 1 year, 17; from 1 to 2, 8; 2 to 5, 6; 5 to 10, 1; 10 to 15, 2; 15 to 20, 1; 20 to 30, 3; 30 to 40, 5; 40 to 50, 3; 50 to 60, 7; 60 to 70, 1; 70 to 80, 2; 90 to 100, 1. Males, 29; females, 30. White, 56; colored, 3. Total, 59.

Remarkable Cat and Rat Story.

The Freeport *New Era* vouches for the following: "An elderly lady of this place was considerably frightened the other night by what seemed to her dogs or some other quadruped robbing her hen roost, she ventured out to see the cause of the alarm, after having ventured some distance up the garden, discovered that the noise came from the inside of the house, she, with considerable resolution, went back into the house and after some time discovered the scene of the trouble. She found her tom cat had chased up a rat, who had got on the roof, and puss after his ratship. The rat being closely pursued bounded into the chimney, puss after him, both came tumbling down the chimney sweeping the soot along with them, completely deluging the room with soot. It was some time before the lady could "take in the situation" the timely arrival of the rat, which rolled down into the fire and was consumed, at once convinced her that her dear puss had had an encounter with the aforesaid rat. Her next trouble was how to get her favorite tom out of the narrow flue, and succeeded, by removing part of the back wall, thereby saving the life of Thomas, but not without getting severely burnt in the operation. Thus ends one of the most remarkable rat and cat stories ever chronicled.

P. S.—Since writing the above we learn that the cat has died from injuries received."

COUNTING THE VOTE.

Returns to be Opened To-day.

To-day, Clerk McCleary, of the Quarter Sessions Court, will open and count such returns from the county of last Friday's election as may be sent to him. He has thus far received but comparatively few of the returns, but it is probable all will be in by this afternoon, when the list will be posted up and the result officially announced.

The Great Closing Sale at Macrum & Carlisle's has proved an immense success. Crowds of ladies throng the store from morning till night, and seem delighted with the elegant goods at such a large discount.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STERRETT.

Clement Leutz and Wendel Helmuth, charged on oath of Charles Eichenlaub with the larceny of a guage belonging to an ice plow, were acquitted of the charge.

Caspar Graff, who plead guilty to the larceny of a rip saw, valued at four dollars and fifty cents, belonging to Thomas M. Snee, was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents and costs and to be imprisoned in the Work House for ninety days.

James Nicholson and Walter M. Boyd, indicted for entering a building with intent to commit a felony, were convicted of the charge and remanded for sentence. The charge of stealing a number of billiard balls belonging to S. H. Jeffords, on Fifth avenue, was included in the indictment.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. John T. McLaughlin, indicted for embezzlement, next came. The defendant is charged with having collected, while in the employ of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company of New York city, various sums of money, amounting in the aggregate to $7,838 69, and promissory notes amounting in the aggregate to $2,115 95, which sums of money and promissory notes he failed to report to the company, but fraudulently converted the same to his own use.

Counsel for defendant moved to quash the indictment on the ground that the defendant had been previously placed on trial for the same offense, and the evidence on the part of the Commonwealth having been partly given, the District Attorney entered a *nolle prosequi* and immediately after prepared the present indictment. The Court overruled the motion to quash and the case is now on trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.

Richard S. Pomeroy,	Andrew Fatzers,
Alonza Waldron,	Robert W. J. Cain,
Geo. Vollman,	Henry Dancy,
Edward Hare,	Henry Fuhr,
W. H. Brooks.	Aaron Neh,
H. W. Cimlotte.	Louis Miller,
Emanuel De Roy,	Jas. De Roy, et al.
James Dain,	Harry Redpath.
Samuel Boyd,	

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGES HAMPTON AND KIRKPATRICK.

A verdict of six cents damages and costs was returned in the case of William Blakely vs. William B. Wood and J. T. Wray, being an action of ejectment, the property in question being three lots located on Mount Washington.

On receiving the verdict in this case Judge Hampton adjourned his branch of the Court until morning.

The lateral railroad case of Hays et al. vs. Briggs is still on trial before Judge Kirkpatrick. The case is an appeal from the report of viewers, as was previously reported, and the *right* of Mr. Briggs to construct a railroad over the ground in question, is very strongly disputed and denied by the plaintiffs. By an arrangement agreed upon by the parties, counsel for Mr. Briggs opened the case, when first reported, and closed their side of it yesterday morning. Mr. Acheson opened for the plaintiffs, and appearances indicate that the case will continue for another week at least.

Trial list for To-day.

146. (O. L.) Coffin vs. Atkinson & Haigh.
165. D. Peters vs. W. Watson.
117. Heard & Co. vs. C. Gearing et us.
120. R. Middleton vs. W. Bardwell et al.
127. W. M. Johnston vs. McKinney & Sons.
133. A. A. Hanley vs. A. J. Hagan.
134. Alexander Stewart vs. C. Hosack et al.
177. City of Allegheny vs. W. McCreery.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

In the case of Thomas Fawcett vs. Perry Brown et al. This was an action brought to recover for damages resulting from a towboat collision. Verdict for plaintiff for $40.

Damages were assessed at $80 23 in the case of R. H. Long et al vs. P. J. Forrest and John Irwin, action of replevin.

Plaintiff took a non-suit in the case of J. Charles Dicken vs. John Morgan and Daniel McPherson, being a *scire facias* on a mechanics' lien.

The case of David Moos vs. George Froelich, action on a promissory note, returned a verdict in favor of the defendant.

The Monongahela Water Company vs. Jacob Sheffner, two cases, actions on municipal liens for water rents, verdicts in both cases for plaintiff for $24 in each case.

Alexander Payne vs. Alexander Patterson et al, Administrators of Abram Patterson deceased. Action on book account. On trial.

Joseph Hastings vs. H. T. Morris. Action to recover on a contract for the delivery of a lot of bricks. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

165. Lewis vs. Rattigan.
174. School Directors of Lower St. Clair township vs. Sloan et al.
176. Leitch vs. Roberts.
188. Cline vs. Park.
193. Hoffmeister vs. Sawyer.
194. Bryan vs. McRoberts.
200. Gangwisch vs. Farr.
203. Shankey vs. Shankey.
204. McGovern vs. City Bank.
205. Ortleib & Co. vs. Drum.
207. Davison vs. Davison.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE MCCANDLESS.

Messrs. Sears & Fitch and Lunydon, of New York, filed a petition for the adjudication of Llewellyn Morgan, of Luzerne county, bankrupts. The usual order was issued.

Wesley Rose, of Wyoming county, filed a voluntary petition for adjudication in bankruptcy. The usual order was made and the matter referred to Register Willard.

District Attorney Swoope filed a libel in forfeiture against 5,300 cigars owned by Wm. N. Mallory & Son, of Carrollton, Ohio. An attachment and monition was ordered and made returnable on the first Monday of April.

Wellman, Kent & Co., of Cleveland, Ohio having filed a petition in bankruptcy against A. C. Eberhart, of Crawford county, an order was issued to show cause why the debtor should not be adjudged bankrupt.

Charles H. Haley and Nelson Haley, of Erie county, were discharged from bankruptcy.

An order was made for the examination of Francis D. Marlon, of Warren county, bankrupt. On petition of assignee of said bankrupt an order was made for the sale of certain personal property.

On motion of assignee, order made for the sale of certain real estate of James Linn, Sr., of Washington county, bankrupt, discharged of all liens and encumbrances.

On application of the assignee of C. W. McDaniel & Co., of Washington county, bankrupts, publication of the sale of certain property was ordered to be made in two newspapers of said county.

OBITUARY.

Death of John B. Semple.

It is our painful duty to announce the death of another of our prominent citizens. Mr. John B. Semple, who had for some days been suffering under a severe attack of pneumonia, breathed his last at eight o'clock on Monday morning, at the Monongahela House, in this city, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. Mr. Semple was a native of this city, and belonged to one of the oldest and most worthy of our Pittsburgh families. He was a son of the late William Semple, and brother of the late William M. Semple, Mrs. Alexander B. and Charles. Mrs. Bissell, relict of the late John Bissell, is, we believe his only surviving sister.

The subject of this notice was for some years previous to the great fire of 1845 the senior partner in the dry goods jobbing house of Semple & Parker, in this city, after which, from 1846 to 1854 he was a Hardware Merchant, at Louisville, Kentucky. Returning thence to his native city, he associated with Mr. John Jones, in establishing the banking house of Semple & Jones, which he continued until his death. Mr. Semple has been a great sufferer during much of his adult life, from a chronic disease of the blood with painful cutaneous eruptions; he has found occasional, but temporary relief from inhalations of the air of Virginia, whither he was wont to go in search of health from year to year. He was remarkable for the uncomplaining patience, fortitude and Christian resignation with which he has borne through many years, his sore affliction, while labouring courageously to discharge all secular and religious duties, devoting much time to the care of his business when his friends thought he should be in bed, but he contended manfully against an obstinate and troublesome physical infirmity. Strict integrity, exactitude and probity have been the rule and practice throughout all his extensive and varied business transactions, and to the full extent of his bodily strength he was diligent in business.

He has long been a consistent and exemplary member of the Presbyterian Church. His stricken family and mourning friends should console themselves with the reflection, that when his soul left its earthly tabernacle, it was present with the Lord; that he is relieved from chastening and suffering and gone to a blissful and eternal rest, and in the inspired words, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

RENEWING HOSTILITIES.

"Squire" Ross Again on the War Path—His Latest Foray upon the Enemy—Forty-Eight Suits Entered Yesterday.

Squire Ross, of Allegheny, who has been resting from his attacks, direct, on the saloon keepers for several months past, has been imbued with a fresh inspiration from the results of last week's voting on the license question, and has again started out on his mission of seeing that the present license laws are enforced. Yesterday was the time set apart for the renewal of hostilities, and without waiting to see what might be the outcome of the proposed "Conference" at the Alliance Rooms, he was around bright and early. Before noon forty-eight saloon-keepers were requested to appear before Alderman Gist, of the Sixth ward, Allegheny, and those of the forty-eight saloon-keepers who responded with alacrity to the pressing invitations found informations lodged against them for selling liquor on Sunday and selling to minors, in all of which their inveterate foe appeared as prosecutor. They promptly gave bail for appearance at Court, as the others in all probability will do when they appear before the Criminal Court. This renewal of hostilities, materially, created something of a flutter among the saloon keepers in Allegheny, which considerably interferred with last Friday's success.

OPERATIONS OF THE BURGLARS.

A Store on Fifth Avenue Broken Into—An Unsuccessful Attempt to Open the Safe.

When the tin and house furnishing store of Henry Smith & Bro., at 327 Fifth avenue, opposite the new Market House, was opened for business yesterday morning, it became evident that burglars had been operating during the night. An entrance to the store had been effected by forcing open a back window in an alley. The thieves commenced operations by opening the show case, from which the took a large number of pocket knives and other articles. The desk was also opened and a small sum of money taken from one of the drawers. An attempt was evidently made to open the safe, as marks of a jimmy were visible. The burglars had perhaps been frightened away while engaged in this last operation, or they found it impossible to accomplish their object. A large quantity of burnt paper was found on the floor, which seems to indicate that an attempt was made to burn the store.

Mr. Smith's loss will amount in all to about two hundred dollars. The police as yet, no clue to the affair, which would lead to the detection of the guilty parties.

BREVITIES.

....Moving day approaches.

....Mifflin township gives 180 majority "for license" out of a vote of 300.

....Yesterday 428,000 bushels of coal were shipped to Cincinnati, and 583,000 to Louisville, from this city.

....Thomas Murphy, a laborer, had his leg broken, on Saturday, by a falling rock, at Brilliant station, A. V. R. R.

....Lateral connections with the Sixth avenue sewer are now being made by the property holders on the thoroughfare.

....The First ward Election Contest Committee met last evening, but adjourned, on account of the absence of counsel, without transacting any business.

....Jumonville and Forbes street citizens are jealous rivals of each other as to which shall, when paved with wood, prove the better and more popular drive.

....W. D. Moore, Esq., received a telegram from Chicago last evening announcing the death of his father in that city. Mr. Moore left for Chicago upon receiving the news.

....Contractors will find an advertisement in to-day's paper for proposals from the Presbyterian Church at Butler, Pa., for the improvement of their church in that borough.

....Messrs. Barr & Knacke, of No. 12 Sixth street, send us "Saviour Thou Art Ever Near," and "Softly Shone the Stars of Heaven"—two very beautiful songs arranged for the organ or piano.

....The Second ward, Allegheny, seems entitled to the banner offered by the Temperance Alliance to the ward which should poll the largest vote against license in proportion to the number of voters in the ward.

....Jennie McConnell, a girl ten years of age, is missing from her home on Twenty-first street, East Birmingham. Her parents would be very grateful to any one who would leave at the Mayor's any information of their missing child.

....Attorney is called to the Orphans' court sale of a valuable house and lot on Second avenue, to-morrow afternoon. The sale will be made at the Court House, at 10 o'clock. Edward O. Sullivan and G. L. B. Fetterman are the executors.

....Meetings of Council Committees will be held this week as follows: On Wednesday, a joint meeting of the Allegheny and the Monongahela Wharf Committees, on Thursday the Committee on Wooden Buildings, and on Friday the Committee on Appeals.

....The stockholders of the Ewalt Street Bridge Company have elected the following Board of Directors: Messrs. Peter Keil, James I. Bennett, J. J. Williams, Chas. Tucobald, Henry Gerwig, Frederick Girsch, J. F. Diehl, R. Stewart, Daniel Williams. C. Seibert was re-elected Treasurer.

....Thomas Keady, a boy employed at A. Walker & Son's paper box factory, on the third floor of the building on Liberty street, yesterday fell through the hatchway to ground floor, injuring him, it is feared, fatally. He was picked up in an insensible condition and medical aid summoned. He was taken to his home.

....The Temperance Alliance held a meeting on Tuesday evening, at which time the talk of "irregularities" at the election on Friday, and a disposition expressed by some to contest the returns from certain districts, but no action was taken. The season was principally occupied in settling up the old business.

....On Friday evening a little three year old daughter of Mr. Scofield, a confectioner on Webster street, Allegheny, while playing around a pan of boiling candy, fell backwards into it, burning her neck and arms severely. Dr. Boggs attended her and it was thought she would not recover, but she seems to rally and will no doubt survive her injuries.

....As a workman was making connection to the gas mains on Montgomery and Federal streets, Allegheny, yesterday. The volume of gas after pulling out the plug filled the drift and nearly overcame him. He with great difficulty crawled out and afterwards was rendered insensible. He was carried to a neighboring store, where proper restoratives were applied. He was then home.

....The celebrated elocutionist, Mr. Frank S. Finn, of Locke's Mills, Maine, will probably visit Pittsburgh and vicinity during the coming summer. Mr Finn is said to be a very successful reader. Among his selections are "Over the Hill to the Poor House," "Our Country Cousin," "The Hypochrondriac," and "The Tragic Pa." Mr. Finn is also a contributor to some of the leading periodicals of the day.

....The "Fayette Literary Society" has closed its labors and its doors. The last meeting was well attended and some very interesting performances were given. Essays were read by Rev. D. A. Pierce and by Misses Sadie Crawford, Jennie Brown and Ottie L. McEwen. An excellent debate was also had on the question, "Should education be made compulsory in the United States?" Other performances of an interesting and amusing character were given.

....A fine Concert was given at the Presbyterian Church, in Oakdale, on Tuesday evening, the 18th inst. The weather was very inclement, and the turn out was not large, but the music was of the highest order. The singers were led by Professor David Cormelius, of Allegheny city. The concert will be repeated, probably in the month of May, and the well known musical ability of the singers and the leader will undoubtedly secure a crowded house.

....On Saturday evening a German woman, not long from the "old country," and on her way to Chicago to her husband, gave birth to a child on the cars of the Fort Wayne road, about twenty miles from this city. Dr. Kirker was summoned, and had her taken to a hotel and cared for. Heran Gessert, formerly resident of San Francisco, made some inquiries and found her in destitute circumstances. He aided her to the amount of twenty dollars, all he could spare.

....Yesterday a half breed Indian, named James Kastler, was arrested in Allegheny, for raising a row in a Western avenue car. When brought before the Mayor, he stated that he belonged on a reservation at Fort Phil Kearny, and had come to the city in search of Mr. Felix R. Brunot, of the Indian Commission. He said he had come to Philadelphia with a speculator in horses, who promised to divide receipts with him, instead of which he left him broke in that city, when he made his way here. He was let out on a slight fine and raised a disturbance as above stated. He was sent with an officer to the residence of Mr. Brunot, who will undoubtedly see to him.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

THE Mayor disposed of nineteen common cases at the hearing yesterday morning.

THE Allegheny lock up didn't hold a prisoner from Saturday morning until Monday morning.

WILLIAM BENNING has been sent sixty days to the Work House by Deputy Mayor Nichols for abusing his wife.

THOS. MCKEE has made an information before Alderman Taylor charging William Barr with assault and battery. Warrant issued.

HARVEY BATTON has sent Thomas and Frank McMally and Barney McWiggen thirty days to the Work House, all because they didn't keep within the pale of the law.

MRS. MAGGIE SITTLER has prepared a charge of abandonment and desertion before Alderman Gripp against her husband Christian Sittler. Warrant issued.

WM. CARR has made an information before Alderman Anderson against Frank Graham, charging him with assault and battery. The defendant was arrested and gave bail for court. Jas. Smith before the same justice has preferred a charge of surety of the peace against Thos. Benton, arrested on bail.

LEWIS KOUGH yesterday morning made an information before Mayor Blackmore, charging James Mulvehill and Johanna, his wife, with aggravated assault and battery. The parties live in the same house, and the deponent alleges that Mr. and Mrs. Mulvehill assaulted on Saturday, beating him over the head, and that afterwards Mrs. M. tackeled him alone. Warrants were issued.

Equalized Taxation.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Your correspondent "N.," who expresses such great anxiety at *his* fear the equalization ordinance cannot be *perfectly* carried out in time, may possess his soul in peace. The millage will, for this year, be levied on the equalized valuation. No amount of blundering on the part of those whose duty it is to operate the Equalization law can in the slightest degree mar the *absolutely frightful blundering*, to call it by no worse name, of the system under which the valuations have heretofore been made.

I guess "N." is one of those fortunate gentlemen who own a property worth several thousand dollars, whose valuations for taxable purposes have heretofore been at the rate of from one to four or five per cent. of the actual value. He can rest satisfied the present year will play that out, and from this time forth, he will be forced to pay his proper share of taxes. In this latter point lays the rub of his fear. I and others have been paying three times more taxes relatively, than those gentlemen who are very much afraid the law cannot be carried out this year. This simply means they desire another year of grace. No, sir!

FAIR PLAY.

Polka Spots, Polka Spots at M. Mentzer & Son's.

Anti-Coolie Meeting.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

FALLSTON, March 21, 1873.

The citizens of Fallston will meet at the School House in said town, on Thursday evening next, 27th instant, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of expressing their disapprobation at the introduction of Coolies into their neighboring borough of Beaver Falls. CITIZENS.

To Investors.

To those who wish to re-invest coupons or dividends, and those who wish to increase their income from means already invested in other less profitable securities, we recommend the first and second bonds for sale by Lutber S. Kaufman, Stock and Bond Broker, 116 Smithfield street. All marketable stocks and bonds are received in exchange on most favorable terms.

For Curtain Laces go to M. Mentzer & Son's.

The Following Machines

taken in exchange for the Improved Singer, will sold cheap at No. 10 Sixth street:

1 New Howe.
1 New Wheeler & Wilson.
1 New Florence.

Numerous old machines of every style, in good working order, will be sold for from $5 to $25.

E. STRAW & Co.,
No. 10 Sixth street.

Dress Goods in all the new shades at M. Mentzer & Son's.

7 to 12 Per Cent.

We make a specialty of County, City and School District Bonds, guarantee legality of all we certify made to open the safe, as marks of a jimmy were visible. The burglars had perhaps been frightened away while engaged in this last operation, or they found it impossible to accomplish their object. A large quantity of burnt paper was found on the floor, which seems to indicate that an attempt was made to burn the store.

Mr. Smith's loss will amount in all to about two hundred dollars. The police as yet, no clue to the affair, which would lead to the detection of the guilty parties.

OLE BULL.—On Wednesday and Thursday evenings, April 2d and 3d, we are to be favored by this eminent violinist and a first class concert troupe.

LIBRARY HALL.—This evening the great Theodore Thomas combination, including Rubenstein and Wieniawski and the famous orchestra will give their first concert.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This evening Mrs. G. C. Howard commences a three night's engagement with the drama of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," appearing as Topsy, assisted by a competent dramatic company.

AIMS' AMERICAN THEATRE.—The ballet troupe, with Signor Celini and Mlle Ricci, and the other various attractions offered, was the means last evening of filling this house. The entire entertainment passed off pleasantly.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.—Last evening an excellent performance was given here, every act was encored, showing the efforts were appreciated by the large audience present.

M. Mentzer & Son, 94 Market street, have a big bargain in crash.

Grand Feature—Free Lunch.

Messrs. Alfred Hyams & Co., the clever and generous hosts of the old Alden House, No. 124 Wood street, one of the most respectable and best managed houses in the city, have just inaugurated a warm noon-day free lunch for all comers. The lunch will be served from 11 to 2 o'